FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE LATE BATTLE AT HANOVER C. H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 18TH REG'T N. C. T., May 31, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—For information of many friends of the bloody 18th N. C. Boys I will relate to your paper a few of the details of the battle near Hanover C. H., Va., on Tuesday morning the 27th May. The Va. pickets came in camp and reported the enemy from 2 to 3 miles off, when Col. Lane's 28th Reg't was sent out and was soon engaged with a New York Reg't. He made a charge and cut it up and took 50 odd prisoners, when about 3 o'clock P. M., we, the 18th, 37th and 33d N. C. T. was called out to assist Col. Lane. We had not gone one mile before our advance pickets became engaged with theirs. We then formed in line of battle behind some woods. The country being hilly we could not see their force. The courier reported one or two Reg'ts. We then were ordered to make a charge. After advancing through the woods upon the field, we saw that the enemy was in line of battle supported by a hill, then 400 yards off. The command was then given "forward at charge bayonets." We did so in splendid order; we got up within 200 yards, and found that they had 6 Reg'ts closed in mass; when the order was given to form on the right wing in the woods, where we soon formed and kept up fire on them for 2½ hours. We lost between 150 and 200 in killed, wounded and missing. We then retired in good order to Ashland. We are now near Richmond. Our wounded were left on the battle-field. Their force was ten to our one. We had 1500 engaged against 15,000. Yours &c.

MORGAN C. LEE, Capt. Co. D, 18th N. C. T.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of the "Robeson Rifle Guards," Co. D, 18th Reg. N. C. T. at the battle near Hanover C. H., Va.:

Killed.—Corporals Elias Woodell and Gilford W Edwards; Privates Hinnant Edwards, Kinyon Stancell, Thomas F Gilbert, E Johnson Britt, James M Sherrell, Jackson Barnes, Thomas Copps, Kinchen Lovitt.

Wounded.—Lieut Neill Townsend, in arm; Sergeant Needham J Thompson, shoulder; Privates Elias Prevatt and Forney Prevatt in shoulder; Neill Edwards and Clark Barnes in leg; Amos Britt, in foot; Ralph Riggan in arm.

Missing.—Privates Alva Lawson, Isham Britt.

Killed, Wounded and Missing of Companies B, E, F, K, and A, 18th Regiment North Carolina Troops, at Hanover Court House.

COMPANY B, (BLADEN LIGHT INFANTRY.)

Killed.—Capt W J Sikes, Corp'l J W Wilson, Privates J Guyton, C Hammonds, T W McGhee, D P Shaw.

Wounded brought off.—Lt. ——, Privates D J Jordon, R J Chistrie, L Blackwells, C L Hilbrins, H W Singleton.

Wounded left on the field.—Privates W Edwards, J E Nance, E Tate, R. Roberts, G W Weaks.

Missing.—Serg't H Edwards, Drummer F Tilley, Privates William Lovett, D Tate, J T Rickey, A Ridgen, M B Singletary.

COMPANY K, (BLADEN GUARDS.)

Killed.—J A Anders, C W Bryan, A Rinaldi, A King.

Wounded.—J S Willis, J B Tolar, W E Adkinson, Jas Cromartie.

Missing.—Chester Swindal, John McKethan, W J Maulsby, Lewis Fair, W J McMillan, W J McDuffie, J R Dunham, Dan'l Ferguson, T F Pridgen, W B Sutton, W H Sikes, Jas Daves, G Freeman, H Melvin.

COMPANY E, (MOORE'S CREEK RIFLE GUARDS.)

Killed.—Quincy Williams, Bradley Fridgen, Arch'd Rooks, Washington Malpas, Joseph Kinyon, George D. Bose.—6.

Wounded.—Alonzo Pridgen, P J Corbett, Thomas Springfield, T D Malpas, Richard Garriss, Henry Moore, J L Pigford.

Missing.—Chas M Taylor, [supposed to have been taken prisoner.]

COMPANY F, (SCOTCH BOYS.)

Killed.—A J Clark, A B McLauchlin.

Wounded.—M Calhoun, in calf of left leg; N Brown, in left fore finger; W Buchanan, in left arm; H P Graham, grazed on left thigh; J A Henderson, in calf of right leg; A Huckabee, on left side of head; A H McNeal, in his hand; H L Patterson, in left arm; A W Roper, in left arm.

Missing.—J. F. McNair, not known; N. McN. Smith, unhurt; H. C. Calhoun, unknown; D. M. Gibson, wounded; John Huges, unhurt; Alexander Jones, wounded; J. G. Martin, wounded; W. H. Murphy, unknown; M. McCormick, unknown; M. McDuffie, wounded in hand; D. McKinnon, unhurt; J. M. McLauchlin, wounded in right hip; J. F. McLean, wounded in right thigh; W. H. McNeil, wounded in left ancle; A. L. McRae, unknown; W. A. Nelson, unknown; E. Norton, Sr., unknown; C. N. Thrower, wounded in calf of left leg; W. Wallace, unknown; Sam. Wright, wounded in right side.

The following are the numbers absent from the several companies, when the roll was called by the Colonel next day at 11 o'clock:—Company A, (not learned;) Company B, 28; Company C, 25; Company D, 20; Company E, 22; Company F, 30; Company H, 17; Company K, 20; Company G, 6; Company I suffered no loss as known. Several of the missing are known to be unhurt, but with the wounded.

COMPANY A, (GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.)

Killed.—1st Lieutenant Geo. A. Johnston, H. Stolter.

Wounded.—J. D. Hackerman, A. Slobohn, J. Hoerner, S. Ortman, A. Simmons, Owen Davis.

Missing.—Capt. T. W. Brown, J. Bonsold, Wm. Hall, H. Kyhl, J. B. Lewis, J. B. Sutton.

Some of those classed as wounded are also missing, and are probably prisoners. Some of those classed as missing are supposed to be wounded, and some of them are known to be prisoners.

This is about all we can learn, and is supposed to be correct.—*Wil. Journal.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, N. C., May 31st, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—One more brilliant ray of hope has burst upon the dark Southern sky. The heroic Jackson has swept before him the invader from the rich valley of Virginia and is now beyond the Potomac, carrying the war into Africa. It is probable he may operate in Maryland and about Washington until reinforced. The North is near its climax—if it falls, how great will be the fall thereof! At this hour of our nation's hardest trial it becomes every patriot to lend his aid and encouragement to our cause. Now, is the time for our men to become heroes and statesmen, and for our boys to become men. If we keep united and do our duty we are bound to conquer. History records no instance of the subjugation of such a people as we are with one million of armed men fighting for every thing near and dear or worth having. Can any man with self-respect or a love for his section and its people ever again desire a union with such a people as we have just left? Has not this war developed the motives of those people and their aim towards us? I always believed the yankee would act just as he has acted towards us, and that his motives were just what they are now manifested.

The 17th Regiment, Col. Martin, left here yesterday. The 52d, Col. Marshall, and 53d, Col. Collins, leave today. The latter goes to Western N. C. The others are not yet ordered out of the State. I cannot certain whether the 50th, Col. Craton, is to leave or not. I think it will soon. The 54th, Col. Winslow, and the 55th, Col. Consalley, are here, and seven or eight companies for another. A Regiment is also forming under Col. Radcliff, at Wilmington—one will be the 56th, the other 57th.

LONG GRABS.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1862.

THE BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.—Contrary to general expectation, the battle begun on Saturday last and continued on Sunday, was not prosecuted to a final decision. To us it does not appear to have been by any means so general a battle as was expected from the close proximity of two such great armies, numbering, we suppose, at least 200,000 men in all. But Gen. Hill appears to have regarded it as of more importance than the accounts in the papers allow us to assign to it, for he sent the following dispatch to his wife at Charlotte, N. C.:—

"RICHMOND, June 1.—God has given us a great victory. All safe."

This was read in the churches of Charlotte on Sunday.

The editorial of the Examiner speaks of the battle on Saturday as "a complete victory." But it says that the work ought to have been, but was not, finished on Sunday. Of the Saturday's fight its language is:—

"The right to call the action a complete victory to the Confederates is established by these facts: 1st. That the Confederates drove the enemy from all their lines, a distance of three miles back: 2d. That they took all the enemy's artillery that was in those lines: 3d. That they took the enemy's camps, with everything in them, tents standing, baggage undisturbed, letters, public and private, and retained possession of the said camps: 4th. That the Confederates carried also the Federal fortifications, redoubts, entrenchments, and retained possession of them. These facts give indisputable right to claim for the Confederates a victory of the most entire kind."

It appears from the Examiner's editorial, that a great rain had washed away the Chickahominy bridges, leaving 30,000 of the enemy on the Richmond side of that stream, separated from the great body of the yankee army. Gen. Hill's attack was meant to destroy or capture this isolated force whilst thus separated. The Examiner says that night only prevented this being done on Saturday; and that it ought to have been done on Sunday. But it overlooks the fact that the yankee reinforcements crossed the river on pontoon bridges, and may thus have been too strong on Sunday.

We have copied the most extended account—that of the Examiner—with brief extracts from the other Richmond papers.

GENERAL J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW KILLED.—Among the killed in the late battle, we deeply regret to learn, is Brigadier General James Johnston Pettigrew, of this State.

Gen. Pettigrew was a son of the late Hon. E. Pettigrew, of Tyrrell county, N. C. He graduated at the N. C. University in 1847, and was about 34 years of age. Young as he was, he had already gained high distinction as a lawyer and a statesman. Of almost unbounded intellect and the most dauntless courage, he has exhibited military qualities of so high an order, as to have been proposed, while Colonel of N. C. volunteers, as a suitable Commander-in-chief for the Confederate armies.

COL. C. T. N. DAVIS.—Among the killed in Saturday's fight, the Wilmington Journal learns, is Col. C. T. N. Davis, who commanded a Rutherford company in the 16th Regiment N. C. T., until the re-organization lately, when he was elected Colonel of the Regiment. Col. D. is well known throughout the State. He was a member of the present House of Commons, and has represented his District in the State Senate.

The following is the dispatch announcing his death, received by his wife's father who lives in Wilmington:

"RICHMOND, VA., June 2.—Col. C. T. N. Davis, of the 16th Regiment N. C. T., fell on the evening of the 30th ult., in the fight on the Chickahominy, whilst leading his regiment against the enemy's batteries. He was left on the field. He was wounded three times before he fell. His conduct was gallant and glorious beyond all praise."

THE 20TH REGIMENT.—The Standard learns that this Regiment (Col. Vance's) was ordered to leave Goldsborough on Monday morning last for Richmond.

THE 28D N. C. REGIMENT.—In the re-organization of this 12 months' regiment for the war, its Major D. B. Christie was elected Colonel, Captain Robt. D. Johnston of Co. K. was elected Lieut. Colonel, and Lieut. E. J. Christian of the Montgomery County company was elected Major.

The Montgomery Company elected A. F. Scarbrough, Captain, (since reported killed.) Dr. Jno. R. Nicholson 1st, A. F. Sanders 2d, and Jere. Coggins 3d Lieutenants.

The general health of the regiment, a correspondent states, was tolerably good.

Our correspondent makes a remark in relation to this regiment at the battle of Williamsburg on the 5th ult., but, as we are not sure that he intended it for publication, we omit it.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the General Hospital at Raleigh, May 7th, of brain fever, James Hasty, private in Capt. Little's Co., 52d N. C. T., having (writes his Captain) "during his stay in camp won the good will of all and bade fair to prove himself a true man and an efficient soldier."

In Franklinton, on the 20th May, Richard G. Joyner, son of W. H. Joyner, Esq., in the 18th year of his age.

EMIGRANT NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE SERVICE.—We learn that Absalom Myers, Esq. of Mississippi, formerly of Anson county in this State, which he represented in our State Senate, has six sons in the Confederate Army—two at Corinth, two recently at Yorktown but now in the neighborhood of Richmond, one of whom was wounded in the battle of Manasssas, and two others at other points. Few men can boast of giving more sons to the defence of the Confederacy. They are all natives of North Carolina.

"SHOOT THE DESERTERS."—This political watchword will, we fear, have to be adopted as a military remedy for what is a crying evil. Thousands and thousands of stragglers are resorting to Richmond, when they ought to be in the ranks. The same scandalous conduct lost us the best fruits of the Shiloh battle. The following, from the Richmond Examiner of Monday, pays a noble tribute to those who fought, whilst it rebukes those who ran away:

"The courage displayed by the men who never broke and never quit their colors, was splendid—equal to anything ever witnessed on any field. Yet more vile by contrast was the cowardice of the wretches who *did* leave their ranks, quit their colors and went straggling off towards the city. These fellows were numerous on yesterday."

Meetings in Wake, Rutherford, Polk and Wilkes Counties nominate Col. Z. B. Vance for Governor.

THE MAILS.—The great rains have sadly disarranged our mail facilities. We did not receive the Richmond papers with the long details of the battle copied in the preceding page until after dinner yesterday. At this writing, 12 o'clock, there is no stage yet in. We shall wait as long as possible, but will be compelled to go to press at 12½ P. M.

We are only anxious for details of the late battle. All has been quiet since at Richmond, and there is no important movement elsewhere reported by telegraph up to yesterday afternoon, as we learn by boat passengers from Wilmington.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—The County Court of Cumberland is in session this week. A friend has kindly furnished us with the annexed statement of the Taxes laid. It will be seen that the taxes are very heavy, but it will also be seen that nearly two-thirds of the amount is devoted to the support of the families of Volunteers in the war, fighting the battles of those who can remain at home. It is not necessary, therefore, to say that the taxes will be cheerfully paid:

The Committee of Finance recommend to the Court to lay the Tax for the County in the following manner, and in the same relative proportions as the Tax imposed on the same articles for State purposes, as required by Act of Assembly:

On $1,955,047 valuation of Real Estate, 50 cents on the $100	$9,775 23
On $1,825,330 valuation of Slaves, 50 cents on the $100	9,126 65
On $795,809, Debt due, and Cash on hand, 50 cents on the $100	3,979 04
On $53,502 valuation Household Furniture, 50 cents on the $100	267 51
On $407,460 valuation of Corporation Stocks, 50 cents on the $100	2,037 25
On $38,810 valuation of Bonds, 50 cents on the $100	194 05
On $137,208 amount of Bank Dividends, 10 per cent.	13,720 80
On $40,270 amount of Salaries and Fees, 2½ per cent.	1,006 97
On $16,590 valuation of Gold and Silver Watches, 2½ per cent.	414 75
On $9,948 valuation of Plate and Jewelry, 2½ per cent.	248 70
On $27,940 valuation of Pleasure Carriages, 2½ per cent.	698 50
On $42 assessed on Studs and Jacks, 250 per cent. on the amount of State tax	105 00
On 87 Pianos, $3.75 each	326 25
On $600 profits on Note Shavers, 25 per cent.	150 00
On $11,750 amount of Collateral Descents, 7½ per cent.	881 47
On 647 white and free col'd Polls, $2 each	1,294 00
On $50 receipts of Ferries and Toll Bridges, 7½ per cent.	3 75
	$44,226 17

The above amount, $44,226 17, to be applied as follows:

For County uses,	$3,150 00	
Jury "	1,500 00	
Mutes,	250 00	
Rail Road "	7,600 00	
Poor Tax,	4,000 00	
	$16,500 00	
For the support of families of volunteers in the army,	$27,726 17	
		$44,226 17

To the above is to be added the State Tax, about $19,000; and the Town Tax (upon a portion of the above property,) perhaps $12,000 more.

PARTYISM.—About two columns of a recent issue of the Wilmington Journal are devoted to party matters in this State. The essay seems to have had two objects to which about an equal share of space is devoted. About one-half is devoted to puffing the Journal as eminently patriotic and free from party spirit; the other half to abuse of some persons and papers as bent upon arousing "bitter party feeling in this State," as "manœuvring aspirants," and as inflicting terrible injury upon the cause by ceaseless desponding and fault-finding with the Government. Among these papers it kindly includes the Observer! We could be angry if we did not know that such charges will only induce a smile wherever read. It is very generally understood, we believe, that we are not "aspirants" for office; that we have not been able to find room for any partyism in the Observer since the war began; that a word of desponding has never found its way into our columns; and that as the most effective way of bringing this war to a speedy and successful conclusion, the Government has had our hearty support, as the war has had in the Observer and from the purses and in the persons of its Editors. The Journal may be too full of personal and party malice to know this, as it is evidently too much in the possession of that quality to acknowledge it, but we have very satisfactory testimonials that such is the general judgment of the people of North Carolina. With that we are quite content.

SMALL BUSINESS.—The Wilmington Journal adds another to the piece of littleness noticed in the last Observer. Its new story is that the Observer "pitched into" it for publishing as an item of "public information," that Gen. Burnside had said Mr. Stanly was to be Governor of North Carolina. Of course this is untrue, as the Journal knew very well when it made the statement. So far from objecting to the Journal's making the statement as to what Burnside had said, we copied it, and confirmed it with the remark that the same mail brought us the same information from a source very certain to be well-informed as to Burnside's statements! We *did* express our belief that *Burnside* had started the story for effect, and that as usual he was lying. Reasons for our belief were given, but without a word of objection to any thing the Journal had said or done in the matter. Its after-conduct created controversy.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATION.—We do not read the "Personal Experiences in Lincolndom," with which the Wilmington Journal has regaled its readers for two or three months past; nor do we know anybody that does. But a friend who had nothing else to read yesterday, in consequence of the failure of the mails, called in our office to express his indignation at the incendiary suggestions contained in No. 20 of the series, published in the Journal of Tuesday last. The writer states with great particularity a mode by which the Arsenal in this place might be set fire to! And then he impudently or stupidly adds,—

"We are likewise of the opinion, so well expressed in a late number of the Journal, that much valuable information is gratuitously furnished to the Federalists by well meaning, but inconsiderate editors in the interior."

The Journal's conduct in publishing its correspondent's information to the enemy is amazing; for that paper has said that the enemy manages to get the Journal quite regularly. And nothing that the interior papers have published was half so improper, even if the enemy could get the interior papers, as we suppose he cannot.

PROMOTED.—We are very glad to hear that Lieut. Jas. C. McRae of this Town, Adjutant of the 5th N. C., has been promoted to a captaincy, we suppose in consequence of his very gallant conduct at the Battle of Williamsburg.

Capt. McRae has been ordered to Raleigh with Maj. Mallett, to take charge of the conscription.

MARRIED,

In the Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, by the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. HENRY S. FRIZELL to Mrs. MARGARET M. WILEY.

In this county, on Thursday last the 29th ult., by Robt. Register, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM CALDER to Mrs. BETSY ANN ARNETT, all of this county.

On the 14th ult., by Rev. H. McAlpin, Mr. W. A. MELVIN, of Bladen county, to Miss CATHARINE J., daughter of Mr. John C. Devane, of New Hanover.

DIED,

In Columbus county, on the 16th ult., of Typhoid fever, Mrs. J. A. R. SESSIONS, wife of R. D. Sessions, Esq., in the 28d year of her age.

THE LATE BATTLE.

A gentleman who left Richmond on Tuesday, and arrived here this morning in the boat from Wilmington, brings us the following letter from Col. DUNCAN K. McRAE, of the 5th N. C. Regiment.

It came to us at so late an hour that we placed it in the compositors' hands without stopping to read it. When we did read it we found that it was not intended for publication but only to furnish us with facts of deep interest to the community. But we take the responsibility, for the letter ought to be published.

RICHMOND, June 2d.

My dear Sirs: The Richmond papers (except the Whig) are so erroneous about the battle of Saturday, that I propose to give you the facts as far as they fell under my observation or have come to my knowledge. By way of explanation I will say to you, that I have been ill with constant fever for near three weeks. About a week ago, hearing in Raleigh that a battle was immediately to come off, I hurried off and rejoined my little battalion of 200 men. We were at once thrown to the front, along with the rest of Garland's brigade, and ever since we have occupied a low swamp. The result was, my fever increased, with great prostration. On the night before the battle there was the most fearful thunder storm I ever beheld, accompanied with violent rain. The enemy had been throwing shells into my position up to the commencement of the rain, and I was engaged in throwing up some rifle pits for the protection of my men, and was exposed to the [illegible] in an open bivouac, wet all night, and went on the battle-field with high fever, against the advice of my surgeon. After a charge of about 1½ or 2 miles in face of an immensely superior force of the enemy and of powerful batteries, I was so overwhelmed with exhaustion that I was obliged to relinquish the command to Major Sinclair, and after lying about half an hour on the field, I retired to the hospital and am here now, too sick to be of more service. I am not, for this reason, able to give you a history of the whole fight.

Early's brigade, commanded by Gen. Garland, and Rhodes's brigade occupied the advance, and about 12 o'clock they were formed by the right flank by regiments—Garland on the left of the Williamsburg road, Rhodes on the right.

The 5th N. C. was on the right of Garland's brigade, next the 38th Va. and 23d N. C. and 2d Florida and 24th Va. on the left. My orders were to advance along the road, holding a distance of 30 yards between me and it, to prevent being enfiladed by artillery. The Miss. Battalion, 2d, was deployed as skirmishers along the front of our brigade, with orders to cover our advance; and all had orders to form the line of battle on the announcement from the skirmishers that the enemy were on hand.

My regiment was the guide of both brigades, and each other reg't was to have its front file on a parallel with mine. But Gen. Rhodes's did not form rapidly enough, and Garland's brigade moved off, leaving him in the rear. This was an important error, as the sequel will show.

Our advance was through an open field of 400 yards wide to a woods which covered all our line on the left except my Regiment and part of the 38th Va. When the skirmishers reached the woods, the enemy opened on them from some distance back in the woods; they continued to advance, returning the fire, and the line of battle was formed and the Brigade advanced. Soon we got under fire, and it became intense. After advancing beyond the ruins of some burnt houses we came in front of a thick undergrowth; here the enemy was posted in heavy force, at least double ours, and they poured volley after volley into us, themselves being entirely concealed. The skirmishers at this point became disordered, and although Major Sinclair and I used every effort to rally that portion in our front, they refused to go forward and fell back behind our line leaving us entirely exposed. The Williamsburg road had curved and the left of the line pressing on my Regiment, just as we reached the thick undergrowth I have mentioned the 38th Va. became lapped upon the left Co. of the 6th North Carolina, and cutting it out of the line threw it to the rear, and as the woods were too thick for me to see it it became separated from us and I was left with only about 120 men. At the woods we encountered the enemy's batteries and were received with rapid discharges of shell, round shot, canister and grape; trees were cut asunder around our heads, (one just at my horse's head fell over my shoulders,) and a storm of musketry from an unseen foe. We had been scarcely able to return a fire, the advance was so steady, but whenever we did, the enemy rapidly retired. The line continued to advance through this woods, through another field, driving back the enemy all the time, but suffering the most dreadful loss. At this point I found myself utterly exhausted, and too sick to give the commands, or, indeed to ride, or walk further.

Passing the open field through the same horrible fire, always from the enemy thoroughly concealed, they came to another narrow wood, and passing thro' it, they came upon an open space some one or two hundred yards wide, which the enemy had cut down, the felled trees forming an abattis very difficult to pass over. On the other side of this space the enemy's batteries were ambuscaded behind bushes, and his forces in greatly superior numbers behind entrenchments—with these felled trees to pass over—Gen. Rhodes had not come up, and the right of Garland's brigade then only about 100 strong, was wholly without a flanking support.

The Brigade of Featherstone commanded by Col. Geo. B. Anderson and that of Gen. Rains had been detailed respectively as our supports, but they had not yet reached supporting distance, and at the spot I have mentioned the Brigade of Garland having lost many of its field officers and one of the most terrible proportions of company officers ever recorded, recoiled before the destructive fire and fell back, and many of them became scattered, but on the coming up of reinforcements which now became rapid, most of them were rallied and returned. The 4th N. C. commanded by Maj. Grimes came gallantly into action, as did the whole brigade commanded by Col. Anderson. Rhodes came up with his supports and the advance was again made and the enemy was beaten back for some miles, his batteries taken and his camp occupied—filled it was with luxuries, as lemons, oranges, crackers, meats, whiskey, brandy, &c. He retired slowly and fought desperately, and always with all the advantages. His loss I suppose must be heavy after we were able to bring our artillery to bear. But ours is awful. The 5th suffered less than others, though almost all the time in the open space and most exposed. I had a most valuable officer, Lieut. J. A. Jones of Wadesboro', very severely wounded both in the shoulder and thigh. He is now in Richmond. Lt. Parker was also wounded, not severely. I had only seven officers in the fight. Lt. Sprague of Salisbury is missing. The 23d N. C., Col. Christie, behaved well and lost heavily. Its Col. had his horse killed under him, and falling he was thrown with great violence against a tree and disabled. Lt. Col. Johnson and Maj. Christian were, the former severely, and the latter mortally wounded. Of its Captains I learn that 9 out 10 were killed or wounded, but I do not know their names. The 4th lost in like proportion. Capt. Carter is here wounded, and I understand that all the officers nearly are killed or wounded. Col. Anderson is reported severely wounded. Maj. Grimes' horse was killed under him. The Adj't, Mr. Terry, was killed, and among the Captains is Capt. Simonton of Iredell; Capt. McNeely also was wounded.

On another part of the line Gen. Pettigrew was certainly killed, and an accomplished officer lost to the service. Col. Davis of Rutherford of the 16th and Col. Pender of 6th, are reported killed, but this needs confirmation—and I earnestly hope is not true—the latter is one of our best officers.

The balance of the brigade of Garland, 38th Va., 24th and 2d Florida suffered the same heavy loss of field and company officers and men. Maj. Call of Fla. was killed, Maj. Maury, the last remaining field officer of the 24th Va., war wounded, and that regiment the remnant, is associated with the remnant of the 5th under Maj. Sinclair. I have not been able to ascertain the number or names of my killed and wounded; they are being brought in, and as soon as possible their names will be published. We obtained a decided advantage, but at heavy cost. Most unhappily the fight could not be continued on Sunday from a failure in the supply of ammunition. The enemy has fallen back behind stronger entrenchments—and although the army was in line of battle this morning, the position was found too strong to attack. I am most unfortunate to be stricken down at this moment, but to those who know the hardships and exposure I have undergone since we left Manassas, it is no matter of wonder. Gen. Hill and the brigade Surgeons who have examined me urge me to go home, and I am obliged to yield because I cannot overcome disease. If I could have been wounded, even to the loss of a limb, I could have borne it with more patience.

THE NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE BATTLE.—A gentleman who arrived here this morning from Richmond tells us that the gallant conduct of the North Carolinians in the late battle won universal commendation. Their praise was in every body's mouth. Our informant is a native Virginian.

A friend hands us a letter from his son, an officer in Col. McRae's 5th reg't, dated Richmond, June 2, from which we extract:—

"You have heard no doubt that there has been much hard fighting near Richmond. Our brigade, as usual, opened the ball and attacked the enemy in position, and have been badly cut up again. I don't think many of our regiment were killed, but we are badly scattered. The 23d N. C. suffered terribly. * * * There is not much if any fighting going on to-day. A great many North Carolina officers have been killed or wounded. None from Fayetteville."

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday morning, for a copy of which we are indebted to a boat passenger, contains a long list of casualties. We annex the North Carolina lists, so far as ascertained:

Casualties in the 23d N. C. Regiment.—The following is a list of the casualties in the 23d N. C. Regiment (Gen. Garland's Brigade,) in the engagement on Saturday:—

Col. D. H. Christie had his horse shot under him and was wounded from the fall, painfully but not seriously.

Lieut Col. R D Johnston, wounded in the head severely—had his horse shot under him.

Maj E J Christian, wounded by a Minnie ball through the body, supposed to be mortally—had his horse shot under him.

Capt C C Blacknall, wounded slightly in four places; had his horse shot under him.

Capt S A Shuford, killed.

Capt J H Miller, seriously wounded in body.

Capt W P Hill, seriously wounded in shoulder and leg.

Capt W H Johnsten, seriously wounded in leg and hand.

Capt A D Peace, slightly in face.

Lieut. T. J. Crocker, slightly in shoulder.

Lieut. W P Gill, (Acting Adjutant,) Co. G, slightly in arm and shoulder.

Lieut Nicholson, Co. C, severely in head.

Lieut. Coggin, Co. C, severely in foot.

Lieut. Hill, Co. H, severely in the arm.

Lieut. A. M. Luria, severely in head—supposed mortally.

Lieut. G. W. Hunter, Co. K, severely in arm.

Lieut. Wm. Torrence, Co. K, severely in the side.

The list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and privates is very heavy, not now fully ascertained, but are supposed to be 30 killed and 129 wounded. The officers and men displayed the greatest gallantry—advancing steadily under the fire. In charging the redoubt, all the field officers fell and many of the companies were left without commanders, which caused the regiment to get much scattered, but the men fought on with great bravery, displaying many personal acts of daring courage. A full report will be made as soon as all the casualties are known.

W. P. GILL, Acting Adj't 23d N. C. Reg't.

P. S. Capt. Geo. T. Baskerville, (Co. I,) a brave and competent officer, is now in command of the regiment.

4th North Carolina Regiment.

Killed—Adj't —— Perry; Lieut E Q Redding, Co. E; Jacob O'Meny, Co. E; S Brent, Co. E; Color Sergeant Barnes; Capt. A K Simonton, Co. A; Thos Deaton, Co. H; Henry Hart, Co. H.

5th North Carolina Regiment.

Killed—Capt. Dodge, Co. H; Serg't-Major Malone, Co. H; R S Watchland, Co. D; G W Dennis, Co. D; Lt. Flannagan, Co. D; J W Barnuto, Co. D; M T May, Co. D.

THE WOUNDED AT SHARROCK'S WAREHOUSE.

Josiah Silverthorn, 4th, E, slightly in knee
Henry Wise, 4th, K, in shoulder.
J A McCoy, 4th, C, in the hand.
Henry Sides, 4th, A, in the wrist.
M Nance, 23d, —, in neck and arm.
Nat Adams, 23d, G, in the face.
Wm Dement, 23d, G, in the leg.
John Kavanaugh, 23d, G, in the knee, slight.
E G Wright, 3sd, G, slight in both arms.
J J Wright, 23d, H, in shoulder.
Wm Buchanan, 22d, B, in his back.
H D Maines, 22d, F, in right arm.
David Fordner, 22d, I, in right hip.
Moses Wollard, 4th, E, in the ankle.
W S Todd, 22d, I, left arm, above elbow.
J W Stout, 22d, L, right arm.
M J Curtis, 22d, B, slightly—on the head.
Thos O Dor, 22d, B, in right arm.
W H Lockhart, 5th, D, breast broken.
Asa Johnson, 4th, E, in shoulder.
Appleton Squires, 4th, F, slight in shoulder.
W A Layne, 4th, G, badly in the side.
James Broodie, 4th, E, slightly in hip.
J H Holdslaw, 4th, B, left leg.
J Brown, 4th, E, right arm and left foot.
Wm Mallison, 4th, E, both knees, serious.
Jesse Tendall, 4th, D, ankle and thigh.
A M Sharpe, 4th, F, back.
Pope Norton, 4th, C, left leg.
James E. Syrles, 4th, E, right knee.
M P Stewart, 4th, F, right arm broken.
George Brady, 4th, C, right wrist and left hip.
Michael M Bever, 4th, above left knee.
Wiley Roberts, 6th, B, head, slightly.
H C Severs, 4th, K, thigh, slight.
Nelson Eller, 4th, K, left shoulder, slight.
J C Deaton, 4th, K, right shoulder, slightly.
Alfred Thomas, 4th, F, right shoulder.
Wm H Harrison, 23d, B, right arm.
A A Hunsucker, 23d, C, left hand.
Levi Turner, 4th, K, left leg.
William H. Butler, 16th, E, left shoulder.
W H Stowe, 23d, H, left shoulder.
E B Freeman, 16th, G, forehead, glance shot.
Elijah Turner, 16th, G, right arm, above elbow.
J M Atkins, 16th, G, side of head, glance shot.
J C McMillan, 22d, A, left arm.
Marien Hessee, 6th, K, left hand.
T H Fowler, 6th, F, right arm, above elbow.
Lieut M B Barbee, 6th, I, contusion on hip, from piece of timber thrown off by a shell.
W A Todd, 22d, left thigh.
Thos Gregory, 16th, left arm.
S W Gance, 4th, left knee and right thigh.
Sam'l P Edwards, 4th, right leg.
Robt Thompson, 22d, right knee.
David Dorick, 4th, right shoulder.
N G Oliver, 22d, right shoulder.
Abner Holloman, 5th, right foot.
Nimrod Childress, A, 14th, right arm and fingers.
N H Burns, A, 16th, left thigh.
James Neilly, K, 4th, mouth.
John H Pearsall, D, 4th, right arm broken.
Wm A Hollifield, B, 22d, through breast.
W F Gibbs, B, 22d, in the head.
W G Jarrett, E, 16th, two fingers shot off left hand.
Eli Willis, E, 6th, hurt in breast from falling off a limb of a tree.
Wm Dinkins, 4th, D, right arm.
F Stephen Holmes, 4th, D, left leg.
W J Letcher, 4th, D, right thigh.
George Battle, 4th, F, in head—glance shot.
Joseph Farmer, 4th, F, right leg.
J N Goforth, 4th, H, left hand and elbow.
Sergeant Wm R Hansell, 4th, F, in thigh.
Allen Morton, 6th, D, badly wounded in breast.
B Z Sengley, 22d, B, left shoulder.
D F Miller, 4th, C, in the foot.
G L Hoys, 4th, E, in left leg—badly.
Pleasanton Mull, 4th, F, in right arm.
J F Atkinson, 4th, F, in leg and thigh.
Ephraim Christopher, 23d, F, in the hip.
John S Lindsay, 5th, A, in the neck and head.
W H Beck, 4th, G, in leg, (amputated.)
Benj L Carter, 4th, H, in right knee
W L Lockman, 23d, K, right arm above elbow.
John W Keister, 4th, B, in the right thigh and foot.
John R Boyd, 4th, I, in right breast.
David L Holtzhauser, 4th, in right arm.
Calvin C Carrier, 22d, F, in the arm and shoulder.
J H Stallings, 22d, A, in left arm.

AT MAIN STREET HOSPITAL.—S A Jones, 4th, G.
J B Shevrill, 4th, C.
R M Layenberry, 4th, H.
J F Lassater, 14th, E.
W D Biggars, 4th, B.
E Patterson, 4th, K.
H T Addington, 23d, E.
J T Beard, 4th, B.
J C Farmer, 4th, G.
Z C Harden, 16th, G.
H E Smith, 23d, M.
A P Goodman, 4th, C.
J F Holmes, 4th, C.
J B Carroll, 4th, I.
W J Cain, 4th, G.
T D Whitaker, 4th, E.
J C Robinson, 23d, H.
W P Graves, 23d, H.
E A Morrison, 4th, A.
T F Whitlock, 4th, G.
T Summers, 4th, E.

Quiet at Richmond.—RICHMOND, June 3.—The only incident on the lines to-day East of the city was the advance of a regiment of Yankees reconnoitering while our troops were engaged in strengthening their position. The 12th Virginia regiment moved forward, when the enemy receded in double quick.

Gen. Lee issued an address to our army to-day, which had a fine effect. There will be no more retreating. The watchword is "VICTORY OR DEATH!"

From Charleston.—AUGUSTA, Ga., June 4.—The Savannah Republican of this morning has a dispatch from Charleston, of yesterday, which says that the enemy landed about four hundred strong on James' Island opposite the city, but were repulsed with the loss of 20 prisoners.

Gen. Gist's last dispatch says that "prisoners taken this morning report that the enemy landed 1700 strong last night on Battery Island, with a like force at Legareville on John's Island. The enemy are in front of me, but under cover of their gunboats."

At 5 p m. yesterday, twenty Yankee prisoners, captured on James' Island, arrived in Charleston, and were taken to jail. Ninety more were reported to be cut off, and would probably be captured. Heavy firing continued in that direction.

Later from Europe—News of the Capture of New Orleans in Europe—its Effect in England and Comments of the English Press.—The advices from Europe are important. The news of the capture of New Orleans had arrived out, and the event was very widely commented on by the English press:

The London Times asks how it will affect England. The Times thinks it is useless to deny the importance of the event, but says if the Southerners mean what they say of burning their cotton, they can never be conquered. One thing is needed, and that is that "cotton should come down" to New Orleans; but, should the planters destroy their stock or refuse to bring them down, the Times add, "*it is hard to see what is gained by the capture.*"

The London Post says it will not seriously affect the fortunes of either party, although a serious loss to the South. It says the utter hopelessness of the struggle is more apparent at each successive stage.

The most significant feature of the effect of the news in Europe of the taking of New Orleans is that the fact had produced *no influence on the cotton market.*

MAJOR CARM

MEMOIR OF GEN. T. J. JACKSON.

A friend of this illustrious warrior, whose deeds are now resounding from one end of the Confederate States to the other, has enabled us to give the following sketch of his life, previously to his acceptance of a command in the Confederate army. Since that time it has become a part of the history of the country.

He was born in Clarksburg, in the county of Lewis, Va., in the year 1825, of highly respectable parents, both of whom died during his infancy, leaving him without a cent in the world. During his early childhood he resided with an uncle, whose name we did not hear, and at the age of sixteen he had conducted himself so well, and produced such a favorable impression of his energy and integrity that he was chosen constable of the county. In the year 1842 a cadet had been appointed from his district to West Point, who declined to go. Jackson immediately conceived the idea of filling the place he had left vacant. Our informant says, that one day, while it was raining exceedingly hard, he burst suddenly into his office, the rain streaming from his clothes, and told him that he must give him a letter to Mr. Hayes, at that time representative in Congress from the Lewis District. Upon being asked what he wanted with such a letter, he replied, he wished to go to West Point. His friend pointed out to him what he regarded as the absurdity of such a scheme, seeing that he was very deficient in education, and would, therefore, probably not be able to stand the preliminary examination. He acknowledged the alleged deficiency, but said he was sure he had the perseverance to make it up. He obtained the letter without further difficulty, and that very evening borrowed a horse, under promise to send him back by a boy whom he carried with him, and rode to Clarksburg to take the stage. It had been raining for weeks as it can only rain in that country, the roads were muddy as they are muddy nowhere else that ever we heard of. Jackson arrived in time; but on account of the muddy roads, the Postmaster had furnished the mail an hour before time, and the stage was already gone. With characteristic fidelity to his promise, Jackson sent the horse back, instead of riding him on in pursuit of the stage, and took it on foot through the mud. After a run of thirteen miles, he overtook the stage, jumped in, went to Washington all muddy as he was, presented his letter to Mr. Hayes, and was by him in turn presented to the Secretary of War, who gave him the coveted warrant. At West Point he severely felt the want of early education; but his indomitable spirit overcame every obstacle. He was never marked for a demerit during his four years, and graduated with the class of 1846, the same in which McClellan graduated.

The young graduate was ordered off immediately, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to join Gen. Taylor's army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. He arrived after the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and before that of Buena Vista was ordered to join Gen. Scott before Vera Cruz. At the siege of this latter place he commanded a battery, and attracted attention by his coolness and the judgment with which he worked his guns, and was promoted First Lieutenant. For his conduct at Cerro Gordo, he was brevetted Captain. He was in all Scott's battles to the city of Mexico, and behaved so well that he was brevetted Major for his services. On one occasion he commanded a battery upon which the fire of the enemy was so severe that more than half his troops who were raw, incontinently ran. Jackson was advised to retreat; but he said if he could get a reinforcement of fifty regulars he would take the enemy's battery opposed to him, instead of abandoning his own. He sent for the named reinforcement, but, before it came, he had already stormed the obnoxious battery.

Jackson's health was so much shattered by this campaign that he was compelled to resign. He accepted a professorship at the Millitary Institute, where he continued until the secession of Virginia. In height, he is about six feet, with a weight of about one hundred and eighty. He is quite as remarkable for his moral as he has proved himself to be for his fighting qualities—being a pertectly conscientious man, just in all his ways, and irreproachable in his dealings with his fellow men. It is said he is a fatalist, as Napoleon was, and has no fear that he can be killed before his time comes. He is as calm in the midst of a hurricane of bullets as he was in the pew of his church at Lexington, when he was professor of the Institute. He appears to be a man of almost superhuman endurance. Neither heat nor cold makes the slightest impression upon him. He cares nothing for good quarters and dainty fare. Wrapped in his blanket, he throws himself down on the ground anywhere, and sleeps as soundly as though he were in a palace. He lives as the soldiers live, and endures all the fatigue and all the suffering that they endure. His vigilance is something marvellous. He never seems to sleep, and lets nothing pass without his personal scrutiny. He can neither be caught napping nor whipped when he is wide awake. The rapidity of his marches is something portentous. He is heard of by the enemy at one point, and before they can make up their minds to follow him he is off at another. His men have little baggage, and he moves as nearly as he can, without encumbrance. He keeps so constantly in motion that he never has a sick list, and no need of hospitals. In these habits, and in a will as determined as that of Julius Cæsar, are read the secret of his great success. His men adore him, because he requires them to do nothing which he does not do himself; because he constantly leads them to victory, and because they see he is a great soldier.

A Touching Incident.—We are credibly informed, that during the bloody fight of Monday at Williamsburg, Va., in which our 14th regiment participated, that during the heat of the battle, Mr. John M. Beck, of this County, a private in the Oak City Guards, heard a cry from that part of the field between the two armies, piteously exclaiming, "Oh, give me water—water!" His heart was touched, and immediately getting on his knees, he crawled to the place and found a Yankee soldier wounded, crying for water. He immediately applied his canteen to his mouth, and the poor fellow drank what he wanted, and thanked him. Beck immediately returned to his position and fought bravely until the close of the day. Such an act of noble generosity to a suffering enemy deserves to be recorded.

Ral. Standard.

Gallant Act.—Philip Cashmeyer, one of Gen. Winder's detectives, went to the battlefield on Saturday morning to carry an order, and while there saw an opportunity of bringing down a Yankee Colonel with his revolver. While near the dying vandal, who was strapped to his horse, and could not fall off, though mortally wounded, a private soldier charged on him with great impetuosity. By a dexterous use of his hands Cashmeyer seized the bayonet, and turning it aside, gave him his quietus. The net results of the affair was a fine horse, sword, pistol, gun, and field glass, all of which the heroic detective secured.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Loss of the Hampton Legion.—According to report made at headquarters yesterday morning, the number of killed, wounded and missing in the Hampton Legion was 21 killed, 118 wounded and 15 missing.—*Rich. Enquirer, 5th.*

From the Columbus Enquirer.

EVERY SOLDIER HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

Editor Enquirer:—Horrified at the rapidity with which our soldiers die in camp, we are tempted to give them the following recipes, the result of some experience, in hopes that some may be saved by using remedies simple, safe, and generally sure cures:

To Prevent Sickness.—Have a jug of salted vinegar, seasoned with pepper, and take a mouthful just before going to bed. The salt and vinegar make a near approach to the digestive gastric juice of the stomach, and are besides antidotes to many of the vegetable and miasmatic poisons.

For Pneumonia, Colds and Coughs.—Take half a cup or less of the salted pepper vinegar, fill the cup nearly full of warm water, and then stir in a raw well-beaten egg slowly. Take a mouthful every 15 or 20 minutes; in the intervals slowly suck on a piece of alum. If the attack is violent, dip a cloth in hot salted pepper vinegar and apply it round the throat, covering with dry clothes to get up a steam, and do the same to the chest.

For Chills.—Put a tablespoonful of salted pepper vinegar in a cup of warm water, go to bed and drink; in two hours drink a cup of strong water-willow bark tea; in two hours more another tablespoonful of the vinegar and warm water, and so on, alternately, until the fever is broken up. After sweating, and before going into the outdoor air, the body ought always to be wiped off with a cloth dipped in cold water. Dogwood will do if water-willow cannot be obtained.

For Measles.—Put a small piece of yeast in a tumbler of warm sweetened water, let it draw, and drink a mouthful every 15 or 30 minutes, and drink plentifully of cold or hot catnip, balsam, hoarhound, or alder tea; and use in place of oil or salts, one tablespoonful molasses, one tea spoonful lard, and one teaspoonful salted pepper vinegar, melted together and taken warm. Take once a day if necessary—keep out of the wet and outdoor air.

For Diarrhœa.—A teaspoonful of the salted pepper vinegar every one or two hours. Take a teaspoonful of the yellow puffs that grow round oak twigs, powdered fine; take twice a day in one tablespoonful of brandy or cordial. If these yellow puffs cannot be found, suck frequently on a piece of alum. The quantity of alum depends upon the severity of the attack; take slowly and little at a time.

For Camp Fevers.—One tablespoonful of salted pepper vinegar, slightly seasoned, and put into a cup of warm water—drink freely and often, from 4 to 8 cupfulls a day, with fever or without fever. Pour a cupfull more or less of the salted pepper vinegar into cold water, and keep the body, particularly the stomach and head, well bathed with a cloth dipped in it. Give enemas of cold water, and for oil use a tablespoonful molasses, a teaspoonfull of lard, and a teaspoonful pepper vinegar, melted together and taken warm. If the pepper is too exciting for delicate patients, leave it out in the drinks and bathings, and use simply the salt and vinegar in water and very little salt.

Antedote for Drunkenness.—One cup of strong black coffee, without milk or sugar, and twenty drops of laudanum. Repeat the dose if necessary. Or take one teaspoonful of tincture lobelia in a tumbler of milk; if taken every ten or fifteen minutes it will act as an emetic; taken in longer intervals, say thirty minutes, it will act as an antidote. The Yankees declared that poisoned liquor was put on the counters in Newbern to poison their soldiers. Nobody doubts the liquor being poisoned, but it was made of poisons to sell to our own Southern boys; and it is horrifying to think of the liquors now being made down in cellars, of "sulphuric acid, strychnine, buckeye, tobacco leaves, coloring matter and rain-water." For this poisoned liquor the best antidote is an emetic, say lobelia and warm salt and water, and then drink freely of sugared vinegar water.

For Snake Bites.—The best thing is one teaspoonful of Lobelia and ten drops of Ammonia, taken every few minutes, and a bottle filled with Lobelia and Ammonia, stopped with the palm of the hand and warmed in a panful of hot water; then apply the bottle to the bite, and it will draw out and antidote the poison. Either of these, Lobelia or Ammonia, will answer without the other. Tobacco, Nightshade, or Kurtle Burr, or Deer-tongue, (a rough-leaved herb, in flower and appearance like to hog artichoke) stewed in milk; drink the milk, using the rest as a poultice. The last is an Indian remedy, and will cure in the agonies of death.

For the Chicken Cholera, now Devastating Fowldom.—Put one or two Jimpson or Jamestown weed leaves, properly called Stramonium, into the water-trough every day—fresh leaves and fresh water. This is one of the triumphs of Homœopathy, for we were just from a perusal of one of their works, and finding that the chickens died and made no signs of sickness, except holding the head down, we concluded the head must be the seat of the plague, and reading that Stramonium affected the brain with mania and stupor, we tried it, and have not lost a chicken since the using.

If other papers will copy these recipes, they will save many lives now sacrificed to the negligence of salaried physicians. The Eastern monarch's plan ought to be adopted, to strike off a certain per cent. of a Doctor's salary every time he loses a patient—that would soon stop the feast of Death.

House of Commons.

MANY voters in the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett would be pleased to oast their votes for Col. MALCOM J. McDUFFIE to represent them in the House of Commons at the next meeting of the General Assembly. Election on the first Thursday in August, A. D. 1862.

June 4, 1862. 31-2tpd

☞ Many Citizens of Robeson

and Richmond announce Capt. D. McNEILL as a suitable person to represent those counties in the Senate of N. Carolina.

Capt. McNeill is a young gentleman of sterling abilities, and has never yet offered for any position in the gift of the people. Upon the proclamation of the tyrant Lincoln calling for troops to subjugate the South, he immediately volunteered as a private; but by meritorious conduct was early promoted to the rank of Captain in the Confederate service, which position he filled with credit and distinction.

It is but proper that the true and tried soldier should meet the favors of a grateful people.

MANY VOTERS.

June 5. 31-6tpd

Substitutes Wanted.

TWO Substitutes wanted for the war, for whom liberal prices will be paid. Apply immediately to

JOHN H COOK.

June 5, 1862. 31-2t

APPLICATION

WILL be made to the Cape Fear Navigation Company for the renewal of Certificate of Stock No. 42, for one share of stock in said Co., issued to Paris I. Tillinghast, Sr., and for the renewal of Certificate of Stock No. 43, for one share, issued to Cyrus P. Tillinghast, the originals having been lost.

June 2. 31-2t

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862 221ly

JACKSON'S GREAT TRIUMPH IN THE VALLEY.

The Richmond Whig says that the following letter is from a gentleman who has had the best means of observation:—

FROM A MEMBER OF CONGRESS TO AN OFFICER OF THE STATE.

WINCHESTER, May 28, 1862.

My dear Colonel:—I got here last night after a hard day's ride from Harrisonburg, but I soon forgot not only the discomforts of the journey but all the annoyances of the war besides, when I found myself *here*, in this good old town, participating with its people in their gratitude, wonder and joy at Jackson's glorious and unparalleled achievement. There never was a more successful and more decided and overwhelming victory. When our guns opened on the enemy at Front Royal they had no idea who was hammering at them, thinking that Jackson was a hundred miles away from them. They were completely surprised and panic stricken by the suddenness of the attack; they surrendered to us by hundreds, allowing all their stores of every sort and in the greatest quantities, to be captured, without an effort to defend or destroy them.

Banks was with the main body of his army at Strasburg when we took Front Royal, and, alarmed by our guns, they abandoned their works (which are quite extensive at that point,) and fell back towards Winchester. But before they had gotten halfway old Stonewall was upon them and their retreat became a rout.

From Middleton to Winchester, and from thence to Martinsburg the rush of the retreating wretches is represented to have been more ridiculously terrible than that at Manassas. Our batteries would open upon a wagon in front of a train, knocking it over in the road and before those behind it could stop their head-way they would come thundering down upon the ruins of the first wagon, whilst other teams would be tumbling in upon them so as to block up the road completely, then Ashby's cavalry would charge upon the more forward of cavalry or ride down the masses of disorganized infantry, and such a scene of confusion and conflict as they kept up for many miles you possibly may imagine, but I certainly cannot describe.

Old Banks behaved in a most cruel and cowardly manner on this retreat. He was accompanied by a crowd of negroes whom he was running off to Yankeeland, and he preferred to leave his own wounded in our hands than to allow the negro women and children to be turned out of the wagons and have them used for the transportation of the sick and suffering white soldiers of his own army.

At the first salvo of artillery he put spurs to his horse and distanced all competitors in the race from the field. At Middleton he stopped for a drink of water and was blubbering like a baby because reinforcements had not been sent him.

To give you an idea of the demoralization of the Yankees on their way from Strasburg, I will only mention one fact:

In the ardor of pursuit, Ashby had separated himself from his men and had gotten abreast of the Yankee column of cavalry, which was rushing down the turnpike. Alone he charged five hundred of them—dashed through their line, firing his pistols right and left as he did so—then wheeling about, he again charged through them and summoned them to surrender. All who heard his voice at once obeyed, threw down their arms, dismounted, and at the word, squatted as meekly as so many mice upon the ground, until some of our men came up and took charge of them. In one instance, he took thirty in this way. When our men would charge the Federal cavalry, they would tumble off their horses, roll over, scream and scramble to the road side in the most amusing manner. But I cannot pretend to jot down a hundredth part of the incidents of this most remarkable victory.

At Winchester, the enemy tried to make a stand in the suburbs, but our boys drove them pell-mell through the streets, and soon beyond to Martinsburg.

Many were killed in the streets, and a remarkable feature of the day was, that when the tide of battle rolled towards the town, the glorious women of Winchester turned out to give relief to our wounded and exhausted soldiers, and so regardless were they of the danger, that they were not deterred from their pious duty by the shot and shell which fell around them. In the streets, our men had to advance a guard to clear the women out of the way for our platoons to deliver their fire. This, I am assured, was literally the case in more instances than one.

We have taken stores at Front Royal valued at $250,000. Here we have more than $200,000 worth of medical stores, and an immense amount of other plunder. The amount of goods, stores, &c., captured at Martinsburg, is more than a million of dollars. Large captures were also made at N. Mountain Depot, Charlestown, Shepherdstown, &c. There are some three thousand prisoners—four thousand stand of arms—hundreds of fat cattle—a full supply of sabres for Ashby's cavalry—some eight hundred horses, hundreds of wagons, mules, and I know not what, besides. [We are happy to add, from the same authority, that all the spoils have been placed beyond the reach of the enemy.—Ed.] In addition to what we captured, there was quite a destruction of property by the enemy. At one point, I saw seventy wagons they had drawn together to burn, but hadn't time to apply the fire

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The Glorious Dead.—The defence of our country has cost us the lives of many brave and true men. It is sad that they should be represented by slaughtered Hessians and Yankee thieves, but their loss will nerve their countrymen to avenge them, and the memory of their murder in defence of their native land will, through future generations, inspire a detestation of the treacherous enemy, which must effectually exclude them from our country, and cut off all relations with them.

The dead are of all ranks. They have perished by battle and disease, but all are enshrined in memory as the victims of an infamous war. Those who have died in the defence of our Capital are from all the States of the South. The wounded have experienced the care of the noble women of our city. The people of the South are now united by stronger bonds than could be woven by platforms and coustitutions. They have bled on the same fields. They have been nursed by the same hands. Undying friendship will be cherished amongst them. The alliance of true men and brave women will cement it. And scarcely less than this, the mingled ashes of Southern heroes will repose beneath a common monument, and Spring roses will bloom around them on the soil of their common glories. Let the dead sleep. Let us fight for the cause thus bequeathed us. It is rendered more sacred by their blood. For the living there can be no halt short of victory. The way to freedom may be marked with fire and blood, but the path of slavery would be tenfold more hideous and hopeless. Thank Heaven it is unnecessary to comtemplate what we shall never be doomed to undergo.—*Richmond Whig.*

Alas for the Conquered!—Judge Richard Carmichael, of Easton, Maryland, was taken from the Bench on the 28th ult. by Federal troops, under an order from Gen. Dix, of Baltimore. The arrest was attended with much violence, Judge C. being struck over the head and beaten by the officers making it. Doubt of his "loyalty" brought on the outrage.

The following warm and animating tribute to the gallantry displayed by our army in the late battles near Richmond, comes from the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy, (says the Richmond Enquirer.) He speaks, too, from his own personal observation; and his past career has shown him to be a judge of good fighting, for none have fought more bravely than himself. Such testimony and such praise will appeal gratefully to the feelings and pride of our army, and will excite still more that proud and affectionate gratitude for them which animates our whole land. For no halting testimony and no niggard praise does the President pay our heroes: "*Nothing could exceed* the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy, when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces!" Noble men!—The President says he can neither ask or desire anything *better* at your hands. Fighting in the cause which animates you, you will show nothing *less*. You will maintain your character, and add new laurels to your fame! The country devoutly joins in the aspiration with which the President closes his address:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 2d June, 1862.

TO THE ARMY OF RICHMOND.

I render to you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st May and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced intrenchments, several batteries of artillery and many standards, and everywhere drove him from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask, and can desire, but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping! JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

There is a rivalry among Lincoln's generals. It is a rivalry of shame. Emulous of the honors of infamy, they press their pretensions with inventive ingenuity and barbarian joy.

Hunter, in South Carolina, issued his proclamation designed to plunge three States in the horrors of servile war. He devoted women and children to savage slaughter. Butler, in New Orleans, eclipsed his compeer by an infamy unconceived before. Roman heroes were accorded titles to designate their choicest achievement. Butler has won his. To history he will go down as Butler, the beast.

Wool has now made his vow and put in his claim. He has thrown a large army into the undefended city of Norfolk. He did not appear there as a brave foe would have done—when brave soldiers were there to confront him. He waited until it was ascertained that they were gone, and then he went forth and "won a victory" and captured a city! The transcendant hero has now put in his bid for infamy. He refuses to allow the citizens of Norfolk to obtain food from their own people. He refuses to allow anything to be imported from his own side of the line. He tells them that unless they take the oath of allegiance, they shall have nothing to eat beyond their present scanty stores!

This is the statement of Northern letter writers, as appears by our columns to-day, who themselves are shocked with the savage barbarity, the demon cruelty of this hoary-headed old man! These writers testify that already there is positive suffering among the women and children of Norfolk; that gaunt famine is clutching at their vitals with its skeleton fingers. To every cry of distress, to every appeal for the observance of the ordinary humanities, to every demand for the usages of civilized war, this old man, with one foot in the grave and the other on its brink, has but one answer: Take the oath of allegiance or starve!

How long the people of Norfolk will resist the process of subjugation, by starving the women and children, we know not. The Northern witnesses testify against them that they continue, to this time, very sulky and very sullen; that the little babes and the aged men and women have not quite reached that degree of emaciation which melts the hearts of the strong and the resolute. Wool, however, is enforcing and perfecting his means of starvation, and grand results are hoped for before long! Curious speculations are indulged as to the different degrees of the pangs of hunger, and their power of overturning resistance. No inquisitor ever watched the turning of the thumb-screws with more calm interest, and looked for their effect with more cool philosophical speculation, than are manifested by the octogenarian warrior at Fortress Monroe, as he cuts off the food, and listens for the wails of the little children of Norfolk! If an offence so rank cries not to Heaven for vengeance—if atrocities so vile rouse not the fury of the injured, attract not the reprobation of the world—then human faith and human instincts go for naught! But there *is* a day of retribution! A cause so unholy in itself, and supported by such atrocious expedients, must be abhorred of God and of men, and must fail. Let every Confederate soldier remember the famishing people of Norfolk, when next he meets the foe, and strike a special blow for their deliverance!—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Gen. Jackson in the Way.—The Wheeling "Intelligencer," of Monday last, says that there was no train from Baltimore on the day before, nor none sent out. The telegraph also ceased to operate east of Green Spring, which is 13 miles east of Cumberland. It very sagaciously inferred that the rebels had possession of the road, "perhaps at Martinsburg."

King Abraham in Fredericksburg.—Abraham visited Fredericksburg Saturday and, with a body guard, rode through its streets. He returned to Washington the same evening.—*Examiner, 6th.*

Drowned.—Mr. John Geriner, Sen., was drowned in East Buffalo-creek in this county, on Wednesday the 29th ultimo. He was crossing the stream on the bridge, when it is supposed his horse fell or jumped into the creek, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. The horse was uninjured. Mr. Geriner was aged about 76 years and was a very worthy citizen.

Greensboro' Patriot.

I wish to employ 3 or 4 Negro

men (laborers) the balance of the year. Address me at Fayetteville.

J. C. BLOCKER.

June 4. 31-2t

WANTED.

WE wish to hire a good COOK for a healthy point in the country. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 5, 1862. 31-1m

CASUALTIES AMONG N. CAROLINA TROOPS.

List of Killed and Wounded of 16th Regiment North Carolina Troops, at the Battle of Saturday, May 31st.

Colonel Champ Davis, killed.

Adjutant Moore, slightly wounded.

Co. A—Private J M Brooks, killed. Wounded: Lieut Jas R Love, 2d Lieut A W Bryson, Corp'ls D M Rabey, A J Patton; Privates W E Parris, N Childers, J L Davis, N H H Burns, F M Brown. Missing: Privates R F Conley, S Brooks.

Co. B—Wounded: Privates Wilson Webb, Jno Brown, Thos Gregory, Tim Covenurey, J R Yerton. Missing: E H Keith.

Co. C—Wounded: Lieut Johnston; Privates Wm J Edney, S P Wilson, H Allen, J M Hall, L Thomason, M McCurry. Wilson Hawkins missing, probably killed.

Co. D—Killed: Private J T Wammack. Wounded: Ord Serg't G W Koone; Corp'ls W H Cooper, J O Webb; Privates J L Floyd, J P Burgess, W M Wall, Pinkney Martin, K. C. Blanton, Riley Bailey, C B S Lanoaster. Missing: Privates P L Mintz, B Downey, Elbert Davis.

Co. E—Serg'nt W W Gibbs, killed. Wounded: Geo Whisenhunt, Wm G Garrett, Wm H Butler.

Co. F—Wounded: Privates F F Dover, Thos Dover, L Parris, W H Ray, D K Lewis.

Co. G—Private H F Dornbush, killed. Wounded: Lieut J Y McIntire; Privates J C Alexander, Jerry Atkinson, J H Bradley, W G Blanton, E B Freeman, Z C Hardin, J Hoyle, Thos Houser and Elijah Turner.

Co. H—Wounded: Capt Robinson, Lieut Bell; Privates J H Moore, W C Alman and J B Conelly. Missing: Privates G W Smith and A M Watkins.

Co. I—Wounded: 1st Serg't J P Johnson; Privates D L Miller, G W Bell, J H Bryson, J G Cochran, J G Condrie, J C Erwin, J H Fletcher, E R Hollingsworth, M L Henley, W H Jones, G Laughter, J G Lowey, W P Reese, M Sitton, W J Burnett, N Burnett and J E Coxe.

Co. K—Wounded: Lieut R H Mills, in right arm. Privates Robt Dalton, W C Colbert, T W Torey and John Ellison.

Co. L—Killed: Private F M Moore. Wounded: Privates J K Mull, W H Brown, G M Clark and M A Kirkpatrick.

Co. M—Wounded: Capt L W Stowe, 1st Serg't H F White. Privates Geo Anthony, C S Stowe, D R Rosser, J S Smith, J W Mooney, Jas Kiser and Thos Elwood. Missing: J F Conner, Patrick Skidmore and Jno Sams. Rutherford Rifles. Attached.—Killed: Jos Price and A K Lynch. Wounded: Capt J W Kilpatrick. Privates John Huntsinger, Geo Hooton, Jno Melton, Geo Spake, Geo Rice and R H Wall. Missing: Jno Canips, C Padgett, Henry Sorrils and W M Brooks.

We continue from the Enquirer of the 4th, 5th and 6th, the lists of wounded North Carolinians in the various hospitals:—

AT KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS' HOSPITAL.

North Carolina.—J S Martin, 22d; W G Ray 6th; S A Hoover, 4th; Columbus Kerr, 4th; J A Houpe, 4th; L L Rawley, 14th; D S Busile 4th; Alfred Baker, 23d.

At Banner Hospital.—David Hoke, 23d Reg't Co. B, Jno R Elgson, 4th. C; Pinckney W Ramsour, 23d, B, Capt Wm P Hill 23d, H; John H Charles, 4th, G; Jno A Weddell, 4th, C; Hugh Baxter, 4th, B; Jas T Stone, 23d, G; Capt Thos R Tetterton, 4th, E; Jno W Goodsey, 4th, G; Milus Holtzhaur, 4th, C; Chas P Arms, 4th, C; Wm Bunningham, 23d, A; Jno R Muncerlyn, 23d, A; Andrew P Rising, 23d, A; Wm F Kenyon, 23d, F; Wm S Sudderick, 23d, A; Sydnor Coffin, 22d, A; Lawson Porch, 22d, A; Pleasant R Hermes, 22d, F; Serg't Mason T Mitchell, 22d, H; Jno H Beachman, 4th, G; Wm Perry, 4th, G; Jas P Sheppard, 27th, H; Marshal W Moore, 4th, C; Ed F Martin, 4th, B.

At 3d Alabama Hospital.—A Freeklin, 4th N. C., Co K; R R Underwood, 4th, H; H L Melton, 4th H; H S Hunter, 23d, K; A M Yode, 23d, F; M W Holmes, 23d, G; W S Lassiter, 5th, C; J T Robb, 4th, C; H Purcell, 6th, L; W T Brogdell, 5th, F; J M Richards 4th, C; J S Feinester, 4th, C; S Claywell, 4th, C; S H Robbett, 4th, H; J H Smith, 4th, B; J Daniel, 4th, D; R W Nesbit, 4th, H; J H Sherrell, 23d, F; W Smithdeal, 4th, K; C L Miller, 4th, K; H M Warner, 4th, F; J J Valentine, 4th, F; Wm Lefebres, 23d, B; A Kirksey, 23d, B; J Sanderson, 4th, D.

At Globe Hospital.—W J Laycock, 6th Reg't co C; W T Gresham, 6th, C; J Holt, 6th, G; W P Rees, 16th, I; P G Cookrum, 16th, I; M L Henley, 16th, I; J H Fletcher, 16th, I; 1st Sergt J P Johnson, 16th, I; W J Edney, 16th, C; J C Joiner, 4th, H.

At Chimborazo Hospital.—W S Beard, Co C, 4th N C, head; J Boon, A, 6th, back; N V Cowan, B, 4th, shoulder; W A Cutler, E, 4th, chest; R A Coon, D, 6th, leg; Lieut J Coggin, C, 23d, foot; W C Clemens, I, 6th, hand; Lieut W A Crover, I, 22d, back, Lieut W Coffee, K, 6th, arm; N H Dillard, I, 6th, thigh; H Duke, E, 23d, hand; Corp'l A Frezier, B, Lee's battalion, thigh; Serg't W J French, I, 6th, thigh; A A Gabrier, K, 23d, upper lip; J W Gibson, F, 6th, hand; W C Hobbs, A, 4th, arm; O C Holman, B, 23d, shoulder; B Howell, C, 5th, thigh; Corp'l N W Hester, H, 6th, thigh; J S Irvin, B, 22d, thigh; Lieut H H Ighams, G, 4th, head; J T Lamb, G, 5th, hand; A A Lewis, I, 6th, thigh; J B Morrison, G, 18th, shoulder; R A Mills, B, 4th, arm; T H Murry, E, 4th, thigh; Isaac McGhee, F, 6th, leg; J M McKenny, G, 6th, thigh; Lieut J R Nicholson, C, 23d, head; W S Plumer, B, 4th, arm; N M Stackleather, B, 23d, shoulder; C H Stokes, A, 22d; T J Scott, K, 29th, shoulder; J M Turner, B, 4th, arm; W A Widrick, B, 5th, head; Lieut John Keafe, A, 6th; J M Larrance, M, 22d; J W Martin, H, 6th; Wm Pendier, F, 6th; G M Scarlett, G, 6th; S H Sasser, C, 5th.

Ross Factory Hospital.—C S Johnston, C, 4th; J B Bowles, H, 4th; A Green, C, 23d; S S Goford, 14th, dead; N Tomlin, H, 4th; S Powell, E, 4th.

Royster Hospital.—R S Liggett, E, 4th; J E Farwell, F, 23d; Jacob Ommery, A, 4th; H Haynes, G, 23d.

Crew's Factory Hospital.—Capt S W Stowe, 16th; A J Anderson, 4th; Joseph Lane, 4th; B F Whilling, 4th; J L Davis, 16th; Robt Dalton, 16th; E R Roper, 16th; W H Myer, 4th; James Norris, 4th; J W Jackson, 23d; W Forsite, 23d; Elisha Myers, 4th; John Whitley, 4th; Pinkney Marlen, 16th; R H Wall, 16th; Wm M Wall, 16th; N Criger, 22d; S Hars, 22d; Jackson Smith, 22d; D York, 22d; Lieut J W Ludderth, 22d; S F Harper, 22d; S J Powell, 22d; John Maines, 22d; Joseph Loveless, 22d; Lero L Tate, 22d; J P Greenleaf, 22d; Lieut W B Rivett, 22d; O Talton, 23d; O'Miller, 23d.

Christian & Lea's Hospital.—J J Groves, 23d; J Pelt, 23d; J J Brickle, 4th; Benj Thurp, 4th; R A Hall, 4th; G R Rowe, 4th, dead; C C Doughty, 4th; J T Crowell, 4th, dead; Dan'l Moyer, 4th; N W Carpenter, 4th; Cameron Coty, 23d; Jno N Barnes, 4th; Jno S Benton, 4th; J W Latham, 4th.

The Gwathmey Hospital.—R Ricks, 18th.

The Ligyon Hospital.—T W Taylor, 14th; Alex'r Simmons, 18th; S B Toler, 18th; D K Evans, 37th; W J Davis, 37th; J P Gordon, 37th; Wm Gerley, 37th; G W Williamson, 37th; N Peacock, 7th; James Brown, 12th; A D Moore, 23d; J Wilson, 23d; David Vaughan, 23d; S H Humphreys, 23d; Lieut Jos E Hill, 23d; A B Ervin, 23d; John A Flemming, 4th; S L Perry, 4th; L A McAlister, 23d; John A Payne, 23d; R Jones, 5th.

DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS.—*Ross's Hospital.*—S S Goforth. *Seabrook's Hospital.*—Lieut J C White, C, 4th; Capt J H Miller, B, 23d. *Christian & Lea's Hospital.*—G R Howe, 4th; J T Crowell, 4th.

At Bird Island Hospital.—H R Singleton, 6th, E; J Smallwood, 6th, E; P Lingley, 6th D; James Reese, 4th, F; D Hake, 6th F; J W Leggett, 4th, B; S Wilson, 16th, C; W C Colbert, 16th, K; L Fogler, 23 d, B; G A Desmont, 23d, G; L Roberson, 23d, G; S W Webb, 23d, G; W W Miller, 6th, G; J D Stevenson, 6th, E; Jas Combs, 4th, D; P A Hireling, 4th, K; Lieut A M Lowry, 23d, I.

At 2d Georgia Hospital.—T E Moore, 5th, B; T W Jones, 16th, K; Wm Berram, 4th, D; J H Thomas, 4th, H; H W Wick, (dead,) 23d, B; John Hunstinger, 16th, B; M A Kirkpatrick, 16th, F; T B Stilt, 4th, F; W W Leach, 4th, G; A T Carter, 4th, A; Lieut J D Ziegler, 22d, H.

At Greasier's Hospital.—B Smith, 5th, B.

At 3d Georgia Hospital.—John J Rivers, E, 4th; Davison Hogue, G, 4th; G D Jefferson, E, 4th; J M Baldwin, F, 22d.

THE FIFTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS 5th N. C. Reg't, June 4th 1862.

To the Editor of the Whig:—Please publish the following list of casualties of the 5th N. C. Regiment in the action of May 31st:

Company A.—Lt G T Parker, Corp'l Jno S. Lindsay, and Private Areius Jones, wounded.

B.—Privates Wm A Riddick and Benjamin Smith, wounded.

C.—Privates Burtz Deans, T H Lasser, J T Adams (since dead,) W G Lassiter and K Howell, wounded.

D.—Private H C Lockhart, wounded.

E.—Serg't J M Miller, Corp'l Benj Rollins, Private L T Eringhart, J G Barrett and J. Lanier, wounded.

F.—Privates Wm Brogden and Ed Minton, wounded.

G.—Privates Jno H Perry, A Holloman, J L Lamb and M L Franklin, wounded.

H.—Lt J A Jones and E Piland, wounded.

I.—Private J R Foster, killed.

K.—Privates —— Fisk and — Eller, wounded.

The Regiment carried into action only 9 officers and about 180 men. The statement that the 5th N. C. was reformed and led into action by Col. Moore or Colonel Smith, is false. The 5th opened the battle, had the first men wounded, fired the first volley, and, though only 180 in number, drove the enemy fully a mile from where they were first attacked, and only retired when completely broken down and reinforcements had arrived.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. J. SINCLAIR, Major Comd'g 5th N. C.

[The statement contradicted by Maj. Sinclair was made (of course) in the Examiner's account of the battle under the name of the 5th *South* Carolina that paper recorded the magnificent fighting of Col. McRae's regiment, only finding out the real name of the regiment in order to couple it with a slander.]

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

WAR NEWS

RICHMOND, June 3.—The Confederate forces have retired from the positions taken on Saturday, and they are now occupied by the enemy. This movement was entirely one of policy on the part of the Confederate commander, and not the result of any movement of the Yankees. The Federal army have, therefore, full liberty given them to disport in White Oak Swamp, and enjoy the delights thereof, which are marshes, mudholes, crawfish, melodious bull frogs, whippoorwills, mud larks, leeches, and musquitoes resembling in size and general appearance the savoury bird known in the French cuisine as the *becasse*.

Until they take Drury's Bluff, or get up McDowell's army, their possession of that ground is not of great importance. To take Drury's Bluff is the next step they will attempt. Gunboats are of no avail against that position, and will never be employed against it again except as an aid to a land force. This force was being landed below all yesterday. It is supposed to consist of Burnside's whole army, and it will probably be used in an attempt to flank the position. Drury's Bluff can, of course, be taken by a land force, if not defended in a victorious battle by another land force; but this defence, it is hoped, the Confederates will be able to effect.

It is regretable that the same energetic will which carried the army over the Yankee entrenchments on Saturday, could not have finished the work on Sunday with the annihilation of the Federal army on this side the Chickahominy, and persons enquire what was gained? We gained their artillery, slaughtered thousands of their men, taught them that there are lions in that path which leads "On to Richmond"; gave them a foretaste of what they may expect when they leave the society of the water snakes and come on *terra firma* near Richmond.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 4.—The enemy fired a few shells into the woods on yesterday, and, we understand, a little skirmishing was indulged in, with no effect of importance, upon one or two points of the "lines of the Chickahominy." Rumors were current that Burnside had landed a force below Drury's Bluff

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1862.

THE NEWS.—Still no renewal of the fight at Richmond. Our loss in the battle of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. is now stated by the Dispatch, at 2,500 killed and wounded. The Whig says 3000. And we think from the very long lists of wounded that we find in the Richmond papers, it was at least that number. The official statement of losses in Rhodes's division of about 2400, is, 26 officers and 225 men killed, 46 officers and 788 men wounded. Total 1083. The yankee loss is estimated by the Richmond Dispatch at 10,000. Negroes and deserters from their lines say they buried 4000.

We are very happy to know that Gen. Pettigrew was not killed, but only wounded and a prisoner. His relations in Raleigh have heard from him that he is doing well. Lieut. John Hinsdale, of this town, of Gen. Pettigrew's staff, had a horse shot under him, but was unhurt himself.

Lieut. Col. Long of the 22d is a prisoner, unhurt. And Col Lightfoot was not killed, as stated.

It will be seen that Maj. Christian of the 22d an estimable gentleman from Montgomery county, has died of his wounds.

The most important news, if true, is of renewed triumphs by Stone-wall Jackson. We give all we have on the subject, and regret that it is only reports.

So also as to reported assassination of Picayune Butler at New Orleans, and of Andrew Johnson at Nashville. The very likelihood of such events may have started the stories.

Col. G. B Singeltary of the 44th N. C. Reg't, was killed in a skirmish at Tranter's Creek Mill, about 7 miles from Washington, N C., a few days ago. His brother, Lieut. Col. Singeltary, writes that he had 400 infantry and one or two companies of cavalry; that the enemy had three regiments of infantry, a fine battery and some cavalry; that the enemy's infantry were driven off, but his artillery forced us to retire, with a loss of 15 to 20. The enemy's loss not known. Maj Hargrove returned to Tarboro' with the troops, shelled on the way by two gun-boats. Col. Singeltary was shot through the brain early in the action. His body was brought off the field by his brother, and conveyed to Tarboro' and thence to Raleigh. He was a son-in-law of Gov. Manly, had served in the Mexican war, and was a lawyer of Pitt county.

LATEST.—The mail, in late, brings us a letter from Raleigh, with various reports about Jackson, the only material one of which is, that Gen. Holmes had received a dispatch at Goldsboro', Saturday 8 P. M., that Jackson had whipped Shields at Strasburg. No particulars.

Col. Singeltary was buried at Raleigh yesterday.

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday gives accounts of various skirmishes near Richmond, without material loss on our side. The Rowan Battery of our State is highly complimented.

An extra from the Salem Press says that the 21st N. C. regiment was engaged in Jackson's fight at Winchester on the 25th ult. Col. Kirkland was badly wounded, and Lieut. Col. Pepper believed mortally wounded. Capts. Ligon and Hitchcock were killed. The regiment lost 17 killed and 40 wounded. Maj. Wharton writes that the men fought with great gallantry, and won the highest commendation from their General. They captured a Yankee regiment's colors.

THE 5TH AND 23D NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.—We have high military authority for the statement, that "the regiments most distinguished in the battle at Richmond were the 5th and 23d North Carolina." Of the former nothing need be said; it established its reputation on the bloody field of Williamsburg. The latter immortalized itself at Richmond.

The Junior Editor writes from Raleigh, June 5th:—

I saw about 80 or 40 soldiers, wounded in the late fights, pass through here this afternoon. I heard several say they belonged to the 23d N. C. Regiment. They were nearly all wounded in the arm; and while the wounded members hung useless by their sides, with the well arms the poor fellows had to lift about their baggage and elbow their way through the crowd.

Col. McRae was brought here night before last quite ill. He left his sick bed to repair to the battle field, as did Capt. Benj. Robinson of his Reg't, I understand, and both had to be carried from the field.

THE 6TH N. C. REGIMENT IN THE BATTLE.—From a hastily penciled letter (on Yankee paper) from Lieut. J. A. McPherson to his father (Alex. McPherson, Esq.,) in this county, we extract:—

"Our regiment was thrown in front [Pettigrew's Brigade] and charged across an old field upon the Yankee skirmishers. Two men of the regiment fell wounded. We run the Yankees out of their camps and got every thing they had. They fell back, and with their battery and several regiments of infantry made a bold stand. We charged the battery twice, but were repulsed. The first time our regiment was alone; then Gen. Whiting ordered ours to support a Mississippi regiment in the charge. The 6th went right through the Mississippians and in the front. A portion of the regiment was in an open field in front of 4 batteries strongly supported by infantry not farther than 100 yards from them, and there they stood, fighting the enemy who poured grape, canister and shell into their ranks. We were not supported and had to fall back.

"The regiment has 250 men missing, of whom it is thought 150 are killed and wounded; mostly wounded, very few killed. * * * Lieut. Ray (of Cumberland) was struck by a grape shot, which passed through his coat and knocked him down, but he is not injured."

KINDNESS TO THE WOUNDED.—All accounts, printed, written and verbal, represent the citizens of Richmond as showing the utmost kindness to the hundreds of gallant men thrown upon their care from the late sanguinary battle field. But the kindness is not confined to Richmond. The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society for the Natural Bridge District of Rockbridge county, Va., have asked that 100 of the wounded be sent to their houses during convalescence. The Surgeon General has accepted the invitation. Happy the poor fellows who get thus quartered in that beautiful mountain region.

THE FLOOD.—The damage done by the late immense rains is incalculable. The streams have been higher than for many years past, carrying off bridges, mill dams, fields of small grain, young corn, &c. A letter from Randolph tells us that notwithstanding the damage, the wheat crop will be an average one, and that every thing else is promising.

FAYETTEVILLE & FLORENCE RAILROAD.—We direct attention to the proposals for subscriptions to the stock of this proposed road. We are informed by one of the Commissioners that a comparatively small subscription here will secure the grading of the road, as the labor on the route is expected to do much of the work.

A meeting in Moore County, on Saturday last, nominated Col. Vance for Governor, and Alex. Kelly Esq. for Commoner. Proceedings in our next.

We are requested by members of Capt. Starr's Company at Fort Fisher, to say that their friends in Fayetteville would oblige them by sending to them any books of light reading which can conveniently be spared.

☞ Just as we are going to press we are favored with the Wilmington Journal of Thursday, which blackguards us "like all wrath," but not a word about those two contradictory stories of the Journal about Fayetteville, one of which is a gross and never retracted slander. We think we shall have to publish them, side by side, since we can't get the Journal to do it, for it is exceedingly amusing to see into what a rage the bare mention of them throws the Journal, who forthwith likens us to a bull, a hog, and a turkey-cock! Go it, Towser!

We infer from the Journal's hydrophobial symptoms, that the authorities have been after it for giving the enemy information about the Gunboat and the Arsenal.

YANKEE LIES.—In the account given by the Baltimore American of the fight at Front Royal between Jackson and Banks, it is three several times asserted on the authority of yankee soldiers, that our men had a black flag, raised the cry of "no quarters, and bayonetted the wounded as they lay on the field." The American, whilst thus giving prominence to the base lie, first says, "This, however, we are not disposed altogether to credit,' and then winds up with the following to induce its readers to credit the story:—

"After our lines were broken, Col. Kenly directed his men to secure their own safety, and out his way through the cavalry who had surrounded him. This course on his part gives some colour to the assertion that the enemy had declared his intention of giving "no quarter," otherwise this gallant and experienced officer would, in this last extremity, have been justified in surrendering himself and command as prisoners of war."

The horrors of the war are quite enough to satisfy any ordinarily bad man, without endeavoring to make them more horrible still by such stories as the above, which are calculated, if not intended, to excite to indiscriminate slaughter on both sides. Instead of giving no quarter, it is well known that Jackson took thousands of prisoners, the largest number stated being 4800.

The effect which these stories have at the North is shown by the following letter from Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please to answer immediately, and state the number you can raise.

L THOMAS, Adj't Gen.

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without material for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all pre-occupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practiced with arms and muskets and soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob.

Again: if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism; but if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are willing to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. ANDREW.

We copy this, not only for the purpose of showing that even the highest officials at the North are deceived by these yankee lies, but also, to let our readers see that at least one State is indisposed to go further in prosecuting the war unless the extreme men are allowed to have their way by carrying out Gen. Hunter's emancipation order, which Lincoln has repudiated. The Adjutant General's call is "sudden and unexpected." The Massachusetts "young men are *all pre-occupied with other views!*" Still, the Governor thinks he can raise three regiments "in forty days!" But the best part of this rich letter is that in which the Governor says that the roads will swarm with multitudes from New England if the President will only let the blacks fight! It is manifest that the yankee swarms have "no stomach for the fight." They want the blacks to do that.

After all, it will come to the worst that the worst yankee can demand. Lincoln and Seward are too politic as yet to let the worst be practiced or known. But if the war should last a year longer they will be ready to go with or even beyond Gov. Andrew. We have to meet all that the most malignant and devilish hate can devise, and we must so meet it as to repel it. Any thing else than a triumph over it would be everlasting ruin and disgrace.

MORE YANKEE LIES.—It will be remembered that Gen. Early flatly contradicted the official dispatch of Gen. McClellan about the fight at Williamsburg. Some of our other Generals may perform a similar service to the cause of truth by correcting his report of the Richmond battle. The mendacious man actually claims a brilliant and complete victory there also! Noticing this the Enquirer says, "Driven from their entrenchments—driven out of their camps—their cannon taken—their tents taken—their stores of all sorts captured—driven among the bull-frogs, and driven back when they tried to come out—500 prisoners taken, and saved from utter rout only because the bog protected them from pursuit—McClellan yet claims a victory! Surely he must be under an extraordinary pressure and necessity to make him thus sink all the instincts of manhood in the misrepresentations of the deliberate and habitual falsifier."

And a correspondent of the Enquirer says,—

"On Saturday a portion of Hill's division (weakened by the permanent detachment of a brigade) drove Casey's division a mile and a half through the swamps and felled timber, captured their fort, rifle pits, large supplies of ordnance, medical and commissary stores, and seven pieces of artillery. Two brigades of Longstreet's heroes were sent to help Hill's division hold the ground; but, before their arrival, prisoners had been taken from Couch's Division, showing that one division had successfully coped with two divisions on their own fortified position. After the accession of Kemper's and Anderson's Brigades (Longstreet's Division) the Yankees were driven a mile farther and three more guns were captured, and now prisoners were taken from three divisions. So that one division and a half drove three Yankee Divisions from their abattis and earthworks, capturing their guns, stores and 500 prisoners. This result is the more remarkable when we reflect that the Yankee Divisions are much larger than our own. Keye's whole corps had been beaten by night-fall on Saturday, by less than one-third of its number of Southern troops. So utterly demoralized was this corps, that Sumner came to its relief that night. On Sunday morning, the veterans of Longstreet's Division under Pickett, Wilcox and Pryor held at bay the fresh troops under Sumner. The three Brigades were ordered by Gen. Hill to draw in their lines. This order Pickett did not receive, and he alone with his magnificent Brigade kept the ground for two hours longer. We leave out of account two Brigades on his left, which remained with him a short time. The lines were purposely drawn in by Gen. Hill to give a concentrated attack upon Sumner, should he offer the gage of battle; but after his morning's experiment, he was satisfied with a desultory firing, whose only effect was to stampede the crowds of citizen plunderers, that, like unclean birds, were swarming around the deserted camp of the enemy.

Had our attack begun a few hours earlier, we would have captured Keye's whole corps without difficulty. But the tardy movements of the very troops, which afterwards gave the least assistance, delayed the attack for several hours."

STILL MORE.—At Baltimore it was reported that Burnside had captured Raleigh. And at Fortress Monroe news had been received that the American flag had been raised at Raleigh by the citizens! The Yankee Newbern Progress, we learn, informs the North that our State Convention was still in session, and engaged in discussing a plan of gradual emancipation!! Oh the lying yankees!

At Norfolk, the yankees had it that "in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, the army in Richmond is much demoralized, and a great number of desertions occur daily—that full half the army would desert if they could have an opportunity." Yet they add in the same breath, "The army has been drawn from all parts of the rebel confederacy, and it is intended to make a desperate resistance."

A COINCIDENCE.—On the body of a dead yankee found on the Richmond Battle Field, who appeared to be F. C. Bennett, Qr. Master Serg't 52d Pennsylvania Reg't, a map of that part of Virginia was found. The ball that killed him passed immediately through that portion of the map upon which is situated the very battle ground upon which he was made to bite the dust.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We are under renewed obligations to a friend in Chapel Hill for the account of the late Commencement, which we are happy to insert to-day. The war must not make us forget this time honored institution. Long may it flourish, to disseminate learning throughout the Confederate States!

THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1862.

At the University of our State,—the sixty-fifth of the series,—was the most remarkable. The situation of our country is unparalleled, and, as all good men hope, to remain unparalleled. There were only five Trustees present, viz: Mr. Cameron, Judge Battle, Gov. Graham, President Swain and Gov. Manly. There was only one father present to welcome his son from the labours of the four years' collegiate course, and not one mother, sister, or cousin. The graduating class had only twenty four members, whereas one year ago it had ninety nine, and two years ago it counted one hundred and twenty five. To see it graduate there was only one young lady whose residence was not for the time in Chapel Hill, and she heard no music, had no beaux, saw but few friends and even their greeting was "what news did you bring?" Still it is some satisfaction that there was a Commencement, and that amidst the general suspension of labours at such Institutions, the University of N. C. has some work to do in preparing the youth of our country for high stations, in times both of war and of peace.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson preached the sermon before the Graduates from Isaiah 1, 18. "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord." After setting forth the propriety of thus beginning the exercises of the occasion with the solemn worship of Almighty God, the venerable Bishop invited those who had just finished one course of service and were ready to begin another, and all others who might hear the invitation, to do as God required of them, reason, argue, meditate concerning what they should do hereafter. Should they seek after wealth, or fame, or pleasure? To these questions a negative was returned, because of the declarations of the word of God, and because of the voluntary confessions of those who had sought these things most successfully. The Bible warned us that these pursuits would result in vanity, and the experience of man is that so they always do result. The preacher then recommended most earnestly as the only proper, reasonable object of pursuit, that heavenly Wisdom whose "ways are ways of pleasantness and all whose paths are peace." Bishop Atkinson is so well known throughout North Carolina that a description of the manner of this sermon is entirely unnecessary. Suffice it to say that it was worthy of one who is admired and loved as one of our most learned, devout, attractive, 'perfect' ministers of the Holy Evangel.

Mr. Rodman's place, as Orator before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, was filled by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University. The thanks of the Societies are especially due to Prof. Hubbard for thus contributing to the interest of the occasion on a very short notice. And the thanks of the audience are also due for what one of the most intelligent and experienced of the habitues of Commencement pronounced to be the best address he ever heard in that Chapel. Dr. Hubbard presented an analysis of the motto of the Society which he represented—the love of "Virtue, Liberty and Science." He displayed in striking lights these adornments of human Society as the very excellencies of its life. In themselves they are the noblest objects of pursuit by the young and the truest riches of the old, and by their correlations they illuminate and illustrate each the others. An association devoted to their culture is worthy of the profoundest respect and assists in their attainment by the most powerful of means, the developement of emulation and self-cultivation. In the books on the shelves of its library are found the best thoughts of the best men the world has seen, familiarity with which tends to render perfect the noblest powers of humanity. In the social communion of its members an arena is afforded on which this familiarity can exhibit its richest fruits. Such is a meagre sketch of an essay which none but a scholar who loves scholarship for its own sake, can produce.

Declamation on the part of the Freshman Class was exhibited on Monday night according to the following scheme:

Speech of Spartacus—Wm C. Prout, Granville county.
America, (Phillips)—James A. Hodge, Wake county.
National Glory, (Clay)—John C. Young, Charlotte.
War inevitable, (Patrick Henry)—Jos. R. Branch, Tallahassee, Fl.
Political Conservatism, (Spencer)—Alvin B. Howard, Iredell co.
Address in behalf of Greece. (Lacy)—Abner H. Askew, Bertie co.
The Splendor of War, (Chalmers)—Wm H Call, Mocksville.
The pursuit of happiness—Wm F. Parker, Halifax county.

The prize for superiority in this exhibition was generally conceded to Mr. Branch. Mr. Hodge also attracted attention by the liveliness and general propriety of his manner. But Mr. Branch was worthy of high commendation for the spiritedness of his utterance, the justness of his emphasis, and the extent of his sympathy with the sentiments of his author.

The competition on the part of the Sophomore Class was ordered as follows:

Elegy in a Church-yard, (Gray,)—Wm A. Guthrie, Chapel Hill.
Vindication of Character, (Emmett)—Robt C. McRee, Wilm'gton.
"Fuss at fires"—Augustus Van Wyck, Pendleton, S C.
Character of Napoleon, (Phillips)—Carney J. Bryan, Washington, N. C.
The present Crisis, (Robt Hall,)—John M. Johnson, Richmond co.

Among these young gentlemen, Messrs. Johnson and Van Wyck acquitted themselves with credit. But Mr. McRee's declamation was the gem of the occasion. It is seldom that a young man pronounces a speech with so much deliberation, distinctness of articulation, gracefulness of gesture, dignity of carriage, and entire appreciation of his subject.

Of the twenty-four Graduates, twelve delivered Orations on Thursday, in the following order:

The Latin Salutatory—John A. Cameron, Harnett county
The vicissitudes of Life—Albert B. Gorrell, Winston.
The Crisis and its cause—Arch'd A. McMillan, Robeson co.
Departed Greatness—Thomas S. Armistead, Plymouth.
The die is cast—Boaz W. Young, Wake county.
The influence and dangers of wealth—Arch'd McFadyen, Cumberland co.
The influence and obligations of Professional men—William W Jones, Henderson.
The true Statesman—Thomas J. Hadly, Wilson.
The triumphs of Machinery—John M. McIver, Moore co.
The vanity of Fame—John G. Rencher, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
The Valedictory Oration—James E. Moore, Martin co.

Among the Speeches on Commencement day, the Latin and the Valedictory are generally free from criticism. Of the first it is only required that it be pronounced with a distinct articulation and as if its speaker understood it. Of the latter, all that need be said is that it made the ladies weep. Both of these requirements were complied with at this time. Of the other speeches, those of Messrs. Hadley, Young and McIver drew forth marked commendation.

The twenty-four Graduates of 1862 are as follow:

Thomas S Armistead, Jr, Plymouth; John A Cameron, Harnett Co; Francis M Carter, Carter Co, Mo; Ovide Dupre, S; Martin's Par, La; Adolphus L Fitzgerald, Rockingham Co; Albert B Gorrell, Winston; Thomas J Hadly, Wilson; Robert W Haynes, Knoxville, Tenn; Joseph A Haywood, Raleigh; James D Jenkins, Edgecombe Co; William W Jones, Henderson; Frank M Leigh, Columbus, Mi; Edward A Martin, Chapel Hill; Archibald McFadyen, Cumberland Co; John M McIver, Moore Co; Archibald A McMillan, Robeson Co; John K McQueen, Floral College, Walter H Montague, Wake Co; J Edwin Moore, Martin Co; Augustus M Parker, Gates Co; John G Rencher, Santa Fe, New Mexico; T Sidney Scales, Lowndes Co, Mi; Reuel A Stancill, Carrollton, Mi; Boaz W Young, Wake Co.

Among these, the first distinction in Scholarship was assigned to Mr. F. M. Leigh. The second, to Messrs. Cameron, Dupre, Martin, Moore and Young. The third, to Messrs. Fitzgerald, McMillan and McQueen. Mr. Parker was absent from but one recitation in four years. Messrs. Cameron and Parker were never absent during the first three years of their course.

Nineteen members of the graduating class were present to receive their Diplomas and Bibles. Some of these returned from the army to meet their classmates for the last time. Some, among whom was Mr. Leigh, were in such distant service as to be prevented from attending on these interesting exercises. Almost all the class will in a few weeks be among their friends and collegemates where the drum and fife call to duty instead of the college bell, and answer is made to the roll of an Orderly instead of a Professor.

Mr. Argo of Ala. was accounted the best scholar among the ten Juniors; Mr. Quarles of Lou. the second best; and Messrs. Battle and Hines of N. C. the third best. Mr. Battle is the most punctual member of this class.

There were fourteen members of the Sophomore class. Among these, Mr. J. M. Johnson of Richmond co. gained the highest meed for scholarship. The second was won by Messrs. Gilmer, Guthrie and Tate of N. C. Mr Lee of N. C. and Mr Van Wyck of S. C. were considered as of the second rank in the Languages and of the third in their other studies. Mr. Lindsay of N. C. gained the second distinction in Greek and the third in Latin and French. Messrs. Gilmer, Guthrie, Johnson and Tate were the most punctual members of this class.

In the Freshman class, which consists of twenty-six members, the first distinction in scholarship was assigned to Messrs. Parker and Prout of N. C. The second meed was won by Messrs Adams and Hartsfield of N. C.; and the third by Messrs Call, Havens, Howard, McNeill and Purcell of N. C. Messrs F. Bryan and J. Henderson were accounted among the best scholars in History and as of the second rank in Latin and Greek. Mr W. Prout was accounted second in History and Mathematics and third in Latin and Greek. Messrs Call and R. Hodge have not been absent from their duty during the year, and Messrs Askew, Fetter, Havens and Parker only once.

Besides the degree of Bachelor of Arts obtained by the twenty-four Seniors, the "Senatus Academicus" conferred that of Master of Arts on Mr. Stuart L. Johnson, a highly esteemed graduate of the University, who fought hard at Fort Hatteras, got out from Fort Warren, and ran right into Fort Hymen—where he lies in chains for life.

One "Senatus Academicus" conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina, and on the Hon. Matthias E. Manly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of N. Carolina.

After an announcement that the next session of the University would begin on Friday the 16th of next July and a Doxology to Almighty God, the audience in the Chapel was dismissed, thankful that matters were no worse with their venerable and renowned University.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 2D BRIGADE, (GEN. BRANCH'S.)
NEAR RICHMOND, VA., June 4, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the following for the benefit of our relatives and friends at home who are doubtless anxious to learn the particulars of the engagement of the 27th ult., near Hanover C. H. Va., in which the 28th N. C. Reg't (Col. Lane) took part. We are not aware of having lost any member of our company killed or wounded; there are twelve missing, supposed to be prisoners, as they became exhausted during the retreat and were left behind. The names of the missing are as follows, viz: 1st Serg't Isaac Williams, Corp'l Wm. Tippet, Corp'l Elisha Hall, privates J. H. Ballard, Miles M. Ballard, Jno. W. Hall, Angus McAulay, James McCaskill, James A. Redden, J. C. Russell, Calvin Smith and D. W. Waisner

We are destitute of clothing, save one suit each, having thrown down our knapsacks in the commencement of the action. Our troops all fought bravely.

Respectfully, &c. W. D. BARRINGER,
Capt. Comd'g Co E, 28th Reg't N. C. T.

RICHMOND, VA., June 4, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the fall of Capt. Osgood Andrew Lee, Co. I, 27th Regiment Georgia Vols., who fell when leading his company gallantly in the battle near Richmond 31st May, 1862. He was a son of Joseph C. and Helen S. Lee of Robeson county, N. C., aged 26 years 8 months and 24 days. He leaves a wife and three children, with many friends, to mourn his loss. He fell with his face to the foe in defence of our noble cause. He was loved by his company and esteemed by his friends.

BALLARD HOUSE, RICHMOND, June 3, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I left Camp Mangum yesterday on furlough to see the grand battle here and take a part in it. It is uncertain when it will come off now. I hope it may be to-morrow. There has been nothing doing to-day so far. It was reported that the enemy were playing havoc with Drury's Bluff, but this is not confirmed. They are moving in that direction and the next demonstration may be down there. I think their plan now, if it can be carried out, is to occupy Petersburg and take Drury's Bluff and approach Richmond on both sides of the river and try to cut off retreat or reinforcements.

McClellan has in all probability 150,000 men—some think 100,000—but he probably had more and has no doubt been reinforced lately. The engagements of Saturday and Sunday were brilliant and important, but can hardly be considered more than skirmishes. They were not general. Some 15,000 of our forces were engaged with 25,000 or upwards of the enemy. The fighting was severe and the loss heavy on both sides. We captured some 500 prisoners. The 4th, 6th, 22d and 23d N. C. Reg'ts were in the battle on both days. They are said to have fought more gallantly and effectively than any other troops on the field and suffered more.

I shall manage some way to get out among our Reg'ts to-day or to-morrow, though no permits are granted. I have visited several of the hospitals but found few acquaintances. It is difficult to get access to a hospital. There are a great many hospitals and many other buildings are engaged. Some of the wounds are truly hideous to the uninitiated. In the battle a few days ago on the Williamsburg road, some of Branch's Reg'ts were badly cut up—the 18th and 37th suffered mostly. Some 150 or more in each regiment were killed or missing, and many dangerously wounded. The 28th and 12th were in the fight. The loss of officers was heavy. I shall visit the 18th and 28th if possible, and as many other reg'ts as I can, and give you a full list of killed and wounded. The 37th N. C. has been transferred to Gen. Anderson. Of our numbers it may be said that our army is thought to be amply sufficient to meet McClellan's estimated force. The people seem more confident and every thing wears a remarkable appearance of indifference. I have heard no cannonading to-day until a short time ago. I can hear it distinctly now occasionally. It was a mistake about one or two divisions of the enemy being water bound on this side the Chickahominy. The nearest position occupied by the yankees is about 6 miles from the City—perhaps 5 from the corporate limits. We hold but little beyond the Chickahominy. The Chickahominy heads about 10 miles North of here and runs Southeasterly direction into the James some 25 miles or less from here. The nearest part of the stream is about 7 miles Northeast from here.

About the head, and for miles down, it is cleared up, but where the main body of the two armies is, it is a thick muddy swamp about three-quarters of a mile wide. There are very few streams making into it and it bad but few bridges.

I saw to-day a steel-pointed ball thrown by the Monitor at the batteries at Drury's Bluff. It is shaped like a pepper box attached to a castor. Both ends are flat, the upper about an inch and a half in diameter, and it widens gradually to the middle, where it is some five inches in diameter, then it comes straight down without any slope till it is some two inches and a half in diameter and continues this size about 4 inches more in length. It is about one foot long. Gen. Johnston was not wounded seriously. I learn he was seen in the Army yesterday. President Davis was not commanding in person, but intends to do so in case of a general engagement. If there is a big battle here before I leave I hope I can give you a full account of it.

RICHMOND, June 5, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The big battle is still put off and there has been nothing of importance along our lines. I could not get to camp yesterday on account of the weather. It rained most of the day and every place is so muddy and overflowed that an engagement on the Chickahominy can hardly take place this week. Should it rain no more they may get ready by Sunday. I have been among some of the regiments near the city. In the Richmond papers you can get lists of wounded, though imperfect yet. Among a list of wounded not published yet at the Howard Hospital are C L. Johnson, 4th Reg't, Co. C, N. C. T.; J. B. Boles, 4th Reg't, from Iredell, badly in the hand; Anderson Green 23d, C, Montgomery, in back by piece of shell. Capt. Ambrose Scarborough, killed Saturday morning in skirmish before battle, also of C, 23d, from Montgomery; and Frank Dumas, in same, killed on Saturday. Maj. E. J. Christian, of Montgomery, 23d, wounded in battle, afterwards died in Hospital. I could not find him. Lt. Nicholson in C, 23d, from Montgomery, wounded in battle and afterwards died in Hospital. In B, 28d, John Holmes wounded in hand. Killed: Jacob Reynolds, Andrew Hyles, Capt. Shuford, (Lincolnton,) In Pee Dee Guards, 23d, from Richmond Co., John W. Covington slightly wounded on breast, in Ligon Hospital. Killed in that Co., John C Ussery, Wm A McKethan; and missing, Parks Chappell. Thos B Ledbetter slight, shot in foot and hit by piece of shell on back; E C Moorman slight; Stephen Webb shot through thigh, flesh wound; Angus Morrison slight; M Scott slight. 18th Regiment Capt. DeVane's Co, S B Toler, (in Ligon Hospital) from Bladen, wounded at joint of the elbow. Capt. DeVane was sick and not in the fight of Branch's Brigade; Lt. Wooten commanded the Co. Killed, T F Prigden, W H Sykes, John McKethan, Alex Andrews, W J Maultsby, Jas Cromarty; and missing M V Sutton. Capt. Sykes of another Bladen Co. also killed. Capt. Norment's Co. from Robeson, 18th, I am informed lost 20 or more in killed, wounded and missing. The Scotch Boys from Richmond, I learn, took 60 or over into battle and lost 34 in killed, wounded and missing. These are thought to be killed: Duncan Gibson, Alex Jones, Andrew Clark, Alex McLauchlin, Murdoch McDuffie and Arch'd McRae. Wounded badly, Hugh S Patterson, Amos Roper, Wm Buchanan jr. Dan'l McKinnon prisoner. 6th N. C. Co. G, Capt. Craige from Rowan—Killed: Sergt John Barringer, Sergt Rufus R Owens, Andrew Gullet, Wm Porter. Capt. Freeland, Orange, badly wounded and taken prisoner. The wounded of these do not appear in the lists published. At Spotswood Hospital, W J Lacock, Co. C, 6th N. C., flesh wound, leg; J G Cockeran Co. I, 16th, in thigh; W P Rees Co. G, 16th, concussion, left arm; M L Hurly I, 16th, fracture of forearm; N J Edney C, 16th, wound in back; Lt. L A Ward Co. I, 16th, hip; Sergt J P Johnson do., right shoulder; J H Hitcher do., left breast; also, Thos Y Whitlock of Davie, 4th, foot—amputated. Killed in that Co: Jas Cook, J Barlow. Also, Lieut. White of Iredell, C, 4th; Capt. Simonton of Iredell, A, 4th, and Lt. Redding E, 4th, killed. E A Morrison A, 4th, wounded in side, slight.

Also, in 23d Reg't, Lieut. Hill, H, from Gaston, in Ligon Hospital, arm shattered. Capt. Hill, of same, mortally wounded—shoulder and thigh. 16 wounded in all in the Co., among them Jas. C. Robinson mortally, and several badly. Capt. Miller, Catawba, died in Hospital. Here is a list of wounded North Carolinians in Banner Hospital never yet published. Not more than half the Hospitals have had their lists published: (See list elsewhere.)

From the appearance of the weather this morning I think I can get out to camp to-day. I may be able to give you more particulars soon. I think I will leave this evening or to-morrow morning if there seems no prospect of immediate engagement. The city is very much crowded, and still large numbers of soldiers flock about the streets and any number of finely dressed officers may be seen any time. *Nous verrons.*

Truly, LONG GRASS.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

More Reported Victories for Stonewall Jackson!—STRASBURG, June 7.—We are pleased to hear that Stonewall Jackson had a fight at Strasburg on Tuesday, with the forces of Shields and Milroy, whipped them, and captured 705 prisoners. An officer who was in the fight, brought this information to Lynchburg Thursday evening, and communicated it to the Virginian. He also states that Banks, Shields, Fremont, Milroy and Dix, were seeking to effect a junction of their forces to overwhelm Jackson. It is also stated that Dix sent a force up to Charlestown, Va., on Saturday last, which was met and routed by three regiments despatched by Jackson for that purpose. We learn from the Virginian, that there were several gentlemen in Lynchburg Thursday evening, whose statements in the main confirm the foregoing.

A gentleman from Richmond yesterday, stated that there had been despatches received at Richmond from reliable sources, giving accounts of recent successes to our arms under Jackson, but the particulars, if any, we were unable to ascertain. We think it scarcely probable, that gentlemen whose reliability is vouched for by the Virginian, would make such statements to that paper as are given, unless they had substantial reasons therefor.—*Express.*

LYNCHBURG, June 6, 9 P. M.—Gen. Jackson's rear guard, with two pieces of cannon, had a brush with the Yankees near Woodstock, Shenandoah, last Monday. The engagement lasted only one hour.

Gen. Jackson is falling back towards Harrisonburg, having secured all his immense and valuable stores.

This is from a Lynchburg soldier who left Staunton this morning.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, June 7.—All was quiet along the lines yesterday. We believe there was no firing of any moment, except that of picket skirmishing, in which nobody on our side was hurt.

Several private letters, found on the battle field of Saturday last, present us with conclusive evidence that McClellan's forces on the Chickahominy consist not only of his Potomac Army, but of heavy drafts from his variously posted forces on the Confederate coasts, and the armies of the West. It is apparent at once that Richmond is intended to be the prize upon which is staked his last and grandest effort.—*Enquirer.*

Gen. Beauregard's Movements.—RICHMOND, June 7.—Through the enemy's papers, [says the Enquirer] we have their accounts of a falling back by Gen. Beauregard at Corinth. On Thursday morning, the 29th, the enemy opened a cannonade upon Gen. Beauregard's lines. They report having driven our troops from their advanced works. On the next day the enemy entered Corinth, and found that Gen. Beauregard was gone, they know not whither, and had been gone several days!

Beauregard, Price, Bragg, Van Dorn, are names that will command the confidence of our people in any course they may determine upon. The retirement from Corinth was unquestionably for good reason, and has a moral in it that will doubtless be understood after awhile. And it was most admirably executed. The enemy were firing at our banks of dirt, and killing rebels in their imaginations, two days, it is believed, after our army was far away.

Commenting on the news, the N. Y. "Herald" of the 31st ult. says:

"The evacuation of Corinth by the rebel army, under Gen. Beauregard, is announced officially by Gen. Halleck, in a despatch received at the War Department yesterday evening. The advance guard of Gen. Pope's brigade entered the city yesterday morning, and planted the Union flag on the dome of the Court House.

The news created in this city yesterday quite a breeze of excitement, and every variety of speculation and conjecture as to the present designs and plans of Jefferson Davis and the movement of their armies.

The prevailing idea was, that if Beauregard had abandoned Corinth it was because he had transferred a large proportion of his army to Richmond. There is, too, some plausibility in this theory, if we may judge from recent events and revelations in Virginia. While Gen. McClellan's powerful army is close upon Richmond, and is steadily and solidly approaching nearer from day to day, we find that the rebel leaders in that quarter have contrived not only to maintain all the appearances in front of a superior opposing force and of an impending desperate struggle for their "Confederate" Capital, but that they have also contrived to reinforce very heavily the columns of Jackson, Ewell, Johnson and other rebel guerillas among the mountains of Western Virginia and the Shenandoah.

Another report says that the rebels are falling back to Okolona; but the latest news by telegraph does not seem to confirm it."

The Atlantic Confederacy of the 5th inst. says that Beauregard has fallen back 12 miles to Rienzi on the M. and O. railroad. Our forces have there good water and every advantage of position in a fight.

A despatch from Mobile (June 2) to the Columbus Sun says that during the march there was heavy skirmishing for three days, our side having the best of it. This despatch locates Beauregard at Baldwin, 30 miles from Corinth, and says that Fort Pillow and Memphis have been abandoned. The cotton and sugar at Memphis were burned.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

CHARLESTON, June 5, 1862.

Charleston is now the point of attack, and we will have the enemy upon us probably in a week or two. We are making some exertion to meet them, and trust to defend the city successfully. They have landed within 10 miles of us.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—Nothing authentic was received from James' Island Friday. The enemy are believed to be still on the Island in force, and an engagement may take place at almost any moment. Reports say that the enemy have thrown forward a very large force of pickets in front. Rumors of important movements on foot by our own troops were in circulation Friday evening, and obtained very general credence. It was thought we would have some stirring news to report this (Saturday) morning.—*Courier.*

AUGUSTA, June 7.—The Vicksburg Whig says that it was reported at Mobile that George Brown had killed Andy Johnson at Nashville, and that Brown was also killed!

It was also reported at Vicksburg that Gen. Butler was killed near New Orleans.

The Jackson Mississippian of the 3d says that a small detachment of Lovell's forces attacked the Federals at Baton Rouge Sunday night, killing 21 of them.

FROM WILMINGTON.—We are indebted to Mr. Orrell of Orrell & Dailey's Boat line for a copy of Saturday's Journal.

A private despatch received in Wilmington mentions that all was quiet at Vicksburg on Friday. By an extract from the Chas. Courier we see that serious work is expected there soon, the enemy having landed a much larger force than was at first supposed.

The Journal "had the opportunity of seeing a letter from the Eastern part of the State, giving details of matters and things going on in Newbern, Washington and vicinity, since the arrival of "Governor Stanly," who was to have spo

THE BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 1, 10 A. M.—The battle yesterday took place in the vicinity of Boar swamp, Henrico county, between the York river railroad and the main stage road between Williamsburg and Richmond, about 7 miles from the city.

Gen. Rhodes was slightly wounded, but no other general officer on our side hurt, so far as is now known.

The enemy made a long detour, marching many miles, and endeavored to flank us about 7 P. M. They were poorly paid for their trouble, Gen. Whiting's division repulsing them with fearful slaughter.

4 P. M. The fight is progressing furiously today, but is confined chiefly to musketry.

No definite reports have been received from the field, but the general tenor of statements of wounded soldiers indicate that the Confederates are following up the successes of yesterday.

Prisoners are constantly coming in.

Gen. Buell was not present, Gen. McClellan commanding in person.

It is now believed that the larger portion of the Federal army is on this side of the creek.

Gen. Hatton, of Tenn., was killed yesterday.

9. P. M. No definite accounts received of result of battle to-day, but all reports concur that the enemy has been badly whipped, and driven into Chickahominy swamp.

The carnage has been dreadful on both sides.

The Yankees lost two to our one.

Hundreds of the wounded are arriving.

About 500 prisoners in all have been taken.

RICHMOND, June 2.—All is quiet along the lines to-day. The Confederate wounded are constantly arriving. The citizens, particularly the ladies are unremitting in their attention to and care of the wounded.

It is reported that the forces on both sides are burying the dead this morning. The weather continues clear.

From the Richmond Examiner.

RICHMOND, June 2.—As was generally anticipated, from the position occupied by a portion of the enemy's force on the south side of the Chickahominy, on the right wing of General Johnston's army, the battle was opened between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, by an attack in force of Longstreet's and Hill's divisions on the enemy's position at Bottom Bridge, near the line of the Richmond and York River Railroad. The enemy, in large force, had entrenched themselves behind consecutive batteries, and felled trees crosswise in front of them, so as to render the approach of our troops the more difficult. After a musketry and cannon skirmish, during the continuance of which our brave troops withstood the full fire of the batteries, a charge was ordered and nobly made by Gen. Hill,—the 2d Florida, 6th Virginia and 5th South Carolina leading the charge up to the very muzzles of the guns, under a terrific fire of grape, canister, round shot and shell, that cut them down by scores. Mounting over the first battery, they took possession at the point of the bayonet, the Yankees fleeing to the next in position in the rear, which, in turn, opened its fire, and, in turn, was taken. Large numbers of the Yankees being killed and taken prisoners.

After an obstinate fight of two hours the enemy fell back, leaving sixteen pieces of artillery, composing three batteries, in possession of our victorious troops. Our loss here was heavy, including several officers. The Yankee loss was not ascertained, but it is supposed to have been equally heavy. The behaviour of the troops was splendid. One company of the North Carolina regiment alone took 165 prisoners, and brought them to the rear. The enemy's force was estimated at fully 30,000, and reinforced constantly.

After the cessation of the firing on our right wing, the enemy attempted a demonstration, across the Chickahominy, on our left wing, north of the Mechanicsville turnpike, and on the Nine Mile road. He was here gallantly opposed by Gen. G. W. Smith's division of infantry and Gen. Magruder's Artillery, including Gen. Whiting's brigade of the 6th North Carolina, Eleventh and 2nd Mississippi, and Acting Brig-Gen. Col. Wade Hampton's command of the 16th North Carolina and the 14th and 19th Georgia.

The Hampton Legion, supported by the 16th North Carolina and 19th Georgia, attempted to capture a battery from the enemy, but, finding it too heavily supported, fell back, but not until after receiving its fire and giving their own in return, and forcing the enemy to resume the defensive. Our loss on the left was not so heavy as on the right wing of the army; but among the killed we have to lament several gallant and distinguished officers. On the left wing fell Gen. Pettigrew, of North Carolina, a name that became illustrious in this revolution. He fell and died on the field. Gen. Hatton of the Tennessee brigade, was shot from his horse and died in the arms of an aid. Col. Hampton was wounded slightly in the foot, but remained at his post. His horse was shot twice.

The fighting extended gradually from the left to the right again, about 5 o'clock, and continued up to near 8 o'clock in the evening, when darkness put an end to the conflict, our army resting on their arms in the positions from whence the enemy had been forced.

The strength of the enemy is supposed to have been very great on both wings, and his loss proportionately heavy.

The ambulances and surgeons had gone out, and our citizens remained in a state of anxious suspense, but not alarm; they knew too well the invincible army in whom they had confided their trust. Soon, persons in vehicles and on horseback began to arrive from the direction of the lines, and they were eagerly surrounded by groups of citizens and soldiers, to whom they detailed the news. Their presence was marked everywhere by attentive groups of listeners "We have repulsed the enemy!" passed from lip to lip, and a cheering beam of satisfaction lit up every face, saddened only by the record of the gallant men who had fallen and were still falling in the fight.

Towards evening the wounded began to come in from the several scenes of action, and were carried to the hospitals, the hotels, and residences. Many appeared to be only slightly wounded, barely sufficient to disable them, and laughed and chatted with the hundreds of sympathizers who gathered around the ambulances. Others, whose wounds were through the body, and more serious, lay stretched out, and some in the agonies of death.

Throughout Saturday night they were being brought in, up to yesterday morning, and all descriptions of vehicles were impressed to carry them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The artillery on our side opened about ten minutes to 1 P. M., and the cannonading continued for the space of one-half or three-quarters of an hour. After a heavy fire of musketry, our troops charged upon the enemy in their entrenchments with the most devoted gallantry, repulsing him at the point of the bayonet, and driving him back until we had possession of his entire camp. The enemy, being heavily reinforced, drove us back for a little space, but could not recover his camp.

Gen. Stuart was in command of the field, but Gen. Hill was in immediate command of that portion of it where the fight was in progress.

After the Yankees had been driven from their camp, it was thought that they were retreating down the Chickahominy, when Gen. Stuart deployed three regiments to intercept their retreat. It was found however that the enemy was being heavily reinforced, and the regiments were recalled.

About this time Gen. Stuart sent Lieut. Fontaine, who had attached himself to his staff as aid, to Gen. Hill, or such general officer as he might find on the field, urging him to hold his position, as reinforcements were coming up. The assurance of reinforcements gave fresh impetus to our men, and the firing was continued with loud and hearty cheers. After the fight had continued for about an hour, the ammunition of some of the regiments gave out, and there was some wavering along our lines. Col. Lee, Lieut. Fontaine and Col. Moore were sent by Gen. Stuart to see to the ammunition train and to rally such of the regiments as had been thrown into disorder. The 24th Virginia and the 5th North Carolina, and some other regiments were reformed and led into action by Col. Moore, and then put in command of Col. Smith.

About 6½ o'clock Gen. Huger's division came upon the field in gallant style, the men dashing on at double quick with loud cheers. The combat was now furious—a continuous roll of musketry, varied by occasional booming of artillery, until about 8 o'clock, when the enemy were driven still further back, and we remained in possession of their camp, having captured a number of pieces of their artillery.

The King William Artillery were prominent in the fight, and achieved most conspicuous results. Their loss in killed and wounded was 37 out of 88. The battery was publicly complimented in a glowing speech by Gen. Hill.

The loss on both sides could not be otherwise than terrible. We had taken the enemy's entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, our columns suffering from the close volleys of musketry.

Up to 7½ o'clock Saturday night we had taken about 130 prisoners. Later in the evening an entire company of the enemy threw down their arms and surrendered. Among the prisoners is a Lieut. Col., a Major, and several other officers.

Our forces engaged were Stuart's, Hill's, Longstreet's and Magruder's divisions, probably 20 to 25,000 men. Prisoners say the enemy had three divisions engaged on our right.

THE BATTLE RENEWED ON SUNDAY—ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR OUR ARMS.

Public expectation was on tiptoe yesterday in anticipation of the renewal of the contest, and events did not disappoint it. The scene of the fight was near the Williamsburg road. About 7 A. M. the 9th Virginia, who had been on their arms unconsciously within 50 yards of the enemy the night previous, were ambuscaded by a yankee regiment, who rose up behind a dense thicket, and, protected thereby, poured a destructive fire into the uncovered 9th, which, however, being speedily supported, drove the enemy back and captured several pieces of artillery. The ground was so miry that but few pieces of artillery could be brought into play, and the firing was principally of musketry, which raged furiously from the left to the centre. The brigades engaged were Gens. Holmes's and Griffith's, of Smith's division, including the 3d Alabama, and 12th and 41st Va. The advance was gradually pushed until between 1 and 2 P. M., when our column broke the centre of the enemy, and he commenced sullenly retiring in the direction of the Meadow Bridge and Williamsburg roads, abandoning his camp, occupied the previous night, and leaving on our hands large quantities of small arms, overcoats, knapsacks, &c., which were secured and carried to the rear. At 4 P. M. the firing had ceased, except occasional shots at "long taw." In the early part of the battle, Lieut. Col. Godwin of the 9th Virginia, had his horse shot from under him, and the animal fell upon him and seriously injured him in the breast and head. Col. Lomax, of the 3d Alabama, was killed while gallantly leading his regiment to the charge in support of the 9th Virginia. The 14th and 1st Virginia also distinguished themselves, and took a considerable number of prisoners both on Saturday and yesterday.

It was stated that the enemy fired on a train on the York River railroad carrying the wounded to the city, and that no attention was paid to a flag of truce that was sent on the field.

There was a report of the 3d Alabama firing into the 12th Virginia, who returned the fire, and created some confusion, but we are without confirmation as to its reliability.

From the numbers engaged on the side of the enemy, it was evident that he had massed heavily during the night on his left wing (our right.) The enemy's strength on both wings on Saturday was estimated at 60,000, and ours at between 20,000 and 30,000, to oppose them. Yesterday his strength was at least 50,000, with heavy reserves, and our army about the same. The enemy during both days had the advantage of position and entrenchments, but lost them both. Our loss in the battle, or rather two battles, was not less than 1000 or 1,200. The enemy's loss was as great, if not greater, besides several hundred prisoners.

During the progress of the fight the line of battle was penetrated by many of the citizens of Richmond charged with the duty of bringing off the wounded—civilians and others—who in numerous instances, performed feats of valor worthy of disciplined soldiers.

The entire day the wounded were arriving in the city, and the community remained in a state of excitement up to night, when later intelligence assured them again that the prestige of victory had not departed from our arms.

The wounded are very numerous, and they are being accommodated as the emergencies of the times will best admit. Private dwellings, stores, &c., have been offered by their owners, and they will be occupied as they are needed.

The success and progress of our arms yesterday was even more decided and satisfactory than was Saturday, and our troops were in the best possible spirits.

During the day the Yankee prisoners continued to be brought in in squads of ten, fifteen and twenties. They were certainly premium specimens of the "Grand Union Army," for they were the most dejected looking human beings that were ever seen. Some of them were covered with mud from head to foot, and seemingly so worn out as to be scarcely able to move through the street to their prison.

The bodies of the several prominent officers slain in the engagements were brought into Richmond yesterday. That of Gen. Hatton was taken to the Exchange Hotel, where it will be embalmed and sent to his native State. That of the lamented Pettigrew, of North Carolina, was also brought in and taken in charge by his friends.

The City during the Battles.—During the progress of the battles of Saturday and yesterday, fought in front of Richmond, though every species of wild reports were flying about on the tongues of rumour, the people remained remarkably calm and quiet, while exhibiting a lively interest in the result. The care of the wounded that came in almost continually by one and twos, from noon on Saturday up to last night, seemed to engage their humane attention, and we have heard of numerous instances of devoted attention.

The ladies were particularly active in procuring water, that beverage which, above all others, is so refreshing to the wounded soldier.

The Assistant Provost Marshal Alexander is exerting himself in procuring two hundred and fifty nurses for the care of the wounded in the hospitals. Nurses, male and female, are wanted.

A Yankee colonel was brought into the Marshal's office wounded and a prisoner.

We took about 500 prisoners.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, June 2.—The sanguinary battle which commenced on the Williamsburg road, about six miles from this city, on Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, continued all that afternoon, only ceasing when darkness constrained. On yesterday morning it was resumed at an early hour, and seemingly prevailed along a more extended line; about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the firing was pretty generally suspended, with the expectation that the battle would be resumed this morning, and pressed to decisive results.

Amid the thousand rumors it is at present impossible to obtain much reliable information as to the details of the fight. The following general features we believe to be correct:

The attack on Saturday was made by our troops, and with splendid gallantry. Under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery our lines advanced through wood and bog, until the enemy's breastworks were discovered. These were protected in front by an abattis several hundred yards in breadth, through which our charge had to be made. Our loss here was heavy, yet our men steadily advanced, and drove the enemy from their works, and took their line of camps, tents, &c. They held this position despite all the attempts of the enemy to retake it; and thus Saturday night closed in.

On Sunday morning the fire of musketry was very furious, the enemy seeming resolved to retake their camp and breastworks. They not only failed in this, but were driven along the whole line back towards the Chickahominy, until they found refuge in a dense, boggy forest. It seemed as if our commanders wished rather to tempt, than to drive, them out; and accordingly our troops again fell back to the line of the enemy's breastworks. But the enemy declined to follow, and so the battle rested. The indications are that it will be resumed this morning.

The result thus far is all in our favor. Besides despoiling and driving the foe, we have taken several hundred prisoners, and we have backed him into a swamp. We trust that to-day, or speedily, we shall be able to put the enemy to rout, and reap the full benefits of a decisive victory.

The list of casualties is quite heavy, and will send sadness to many a household. The Confederacy mourns the loss of many of our bravest soldiers and worthiest citizens.

The loss of the enemy is of course only conjectured. Compared with our own, it is believed to be considerably heavier.

A short time after the cessation of the engagement [Sunday's] the enemy sent up a balloon, and having ascertained the range of the railroad, (York river,) sent over several shells in order to wreck the trains which were then running to and from the city to bring away our wounded. One shell fell and exploded within a few steps of a train which had just been loaded with wounded men, the greater number of whom were of the Federal army, who had been left on the field of Saturday, deserted, to be cared for by their more gallant and humane captors. Fortunately no casualty was the result, but the incident is sufficient to stigmatize forever the character of our invaders.

Our reporters visited the scene of the conflict yesterday afternoon, and found our forces in excellent spirits, and at least two-thirds of the officers and men reported killed alive and flourishing.—*Enquirer.*

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Between 11 and 12 A. M., the 28th Georgia and 2d Mississippi were deployed as skirmishers, and began the advance without much opposition, but as they proceeded, the enemy concealed behind a fence, and in force, opened a furious rifle fire, which for a moment caused our brave boys to wink and stagger. Yet, recovering themselves in an instant, they delivered a murderous volley in reply, and with hearty cheers, dashed through the woods after the discomfited and frightened foe, driving them helter skelter before them, and making many bite the ground. Observing the strength of the enemy's line in front, our commander ordered up the 4th North Carolina, who, advancing in force, broke through the 2d Mississippi battalion, in their hurried progress. Brilliant in conception and execution, the finely drilled North Carolinians flanked the enemy's dense line of skirmishers, and did such havoc by their flanking fire that the enemy precipitately fell back upon their unfinished breastwork.

Having arrived in open ground, our forces commenced to howl in a fearful manner, terrifying the enemy with their indescribable sounds. The 4th North Carolina, regardless of consequences, shut their eyes to the chances, and attacked the work in gallant style, being supported by other regiments to the right and left. They gained their object, but it is said were unable to retain it, for the enemy's large brass howitzers dealt destruction among them, and it is reported they fell back in admirable order, until fresh troops could be brought to bear upon the hordes of Pennsylvanians, who, in thousands, were pouring vollies upon them.

Fourth North Carolina State Troops.—This regiment was in the severe engagement on Saturday, and lost many officers and men. It went into the fight under the leadership of its Colonel, G. B. Anderson. We append the following partial list of the casualties occurring amongst the officers of the regiment:

Lieut. White, company C, of Iredell, killed; Capt. Wood, company B, wounded in hip; Dr. Shevin, Co. B, killed; E. Thomas, Co. F, wounded in arm; John Waddell, Co. C, wounded in arm; Color-bearer of regiment, killed; Adjutant of regiment, killed; Captain Simonton, Iredell Blues, killed; Lieut. McCrory, Iredell Blues, killed.

The casualties in the 23d North Carolina, as far as heard from, are as follows:

Killed—A. F. Scarborough, Capt. co. C; B. J. Redfern, co. A, left on the field.

Wounded—Frank Bennett, co. A, slightly; Corp'l Young Allen, co A; Berry Talton, co. A, severely—left on the field; Thos. Talton, co. A, slightly; T. J. Cash, co. E, slightly; Corp'l W. D. Echard, co. F, slightly; Corp'l J. F. Killian, co. K, slightly; W. Seagle, co. B, severely—left on the field; heard from through a prisoner; doing well; Milton Ramsey, co. B, slightly.

L. H. Finger, 23d N. C. T., wounded in right thigh, and S. W. Webb, of same regiment, wounded in left thigh, are at Metropolitan Hall, Richmond, we see by the Richmond Enquirer.

16TH REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Colonel Champ Davis killed.

Lieut. Col. McElroy, slightly wounded.

Co. A, Capt. Coleman's company.—1st Lieut J R Love, wounded in the left arm—serious in the joint; Private J L Davis wounded badly in the neck; W A Burns, in the leg; N Childers, in the hand and shoulder; A J Patton, flesh wound in the thigh; 2d Lieut A W Bryson, slightly in the shoulder; Orderly Sergeant Y G Enloe, probably killed.

Capt Kirkpatrick, killed.

Capt Stowe, wounded in shoulder.

Capt J L Robinson, wounded in hand.—*Enquirer.*

From the Richmond Whig.

It is not definitely known how many Yankees were engaged, but the estimated number is 40,000. The report early in the day was, that three Divisions were this side of the Chickahominy, and that the swollen condition of the stream, in consequence of the heavy rain the night before, would prevent reinforcements from arriving; but it was afterwards ascertained that a portion of the [illegible] had been thrown across the river, and that [illegible] troops sent over. Gen. McClellan directed the movements in person.

Among the regiments which, from all accounts, suffered most severely, were the 26th Alabama, 12th Mississippi, 1st, 24th and 49th Va., 12th Ga., and 25th N. C. The total number of casualties was heavy, but no reliable estimate has yet reached us. The Yankees left a large number of dead and wounded on the field. Their loss is said to be double that of the Confederates.

Several stands of colors were captured. Among the stores which fell into the possession of our troops was a large quantity of lemons, which are so much needed for the hospitals.

Among the sad casualties of the day may be mentioned one peculiarly touching. Mr. Richard Yeadon, of Charleston, South Carolina, at the earnest solicitation of his nephew and adopted son, Richard Yeadon, jr., came here to chronicle the greatest battle of the war, but we regret to say that he had to chronicle the death of the gallant youth. He was killed, yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, (about an hour and a half after Mr. Y. had taken leave of him, near the scene of his death,) while bravely charging a battery of the enemy, concealed in a thicket, a ball passing through his head and he dying instantly.

Near the City.—RICHMOND, June 3.—All quiet along the lines yesterday. It is understood that our troops east of the city have been withdrawn to a better position about five miles distant. It was reported yesterday, on seeming good authority, that McClellan was concentrating a heavy force near Mechaniesville.—*Whig.*

RICHMOND, June 2.—The summing up last night was highly encouraging to our men and our cause. We had driven the enemy at all points towards the swamp or stream he had crossed, taken twenty-eight pieces and between seven and eight hundred prisoners.

Gen. Johnston was slightly wounded the first day, and the command devolved on Gen. Gustavus W. Smith—an officer of very great ability, enjoying the confidence of the army in a high degree.

In this contest for the Southern Capitol every State in the Confederacy is represented. We suppose that each has shed its blood here, and the sons of each have here added lustre to the history of their country by their heroism. The spirit with which our brave army of patriotic citizens has commenced the battle gives us assurance of a glorious result.—*Dispatch.*

From Jackson's Command.—The Lynchburg Republican has certain intelligence from passengers who left Staunton Friday, that Gen. Jackson's army, with the exception of those left to guard the prisoners captured, and the stores, was on Friday morning last at Williamsport, in Maryland, without the least show of any force in the vicinity to oppose them.

Williamsport is about twenty miles above Harper's Ferry, and we suppose about ninety from Baltimore, and seventy-five or eighty from Washington. Whether the army would advance further was not known.

The number of prisoners taken up to Thursday morning, when the courier left, including those sent off, was estimated at forty-three hundred.

It is said that the wildest enthusiasm exists among the people of the Valley at the presence of our armies and they were flocking to the standard of "Old Stonewall" in large numbers. The same may be said of the people of Maryland, near the Potomac, who welcomed with delirious joy the stars and bars of the Confederacy.

The destination of Gen. Jackson of course is only known to himself. But upon looking at a map of the country, one cannot fail to be impressed with the tempting bait, which Chambersburg, only some 25 or 30 miles distant, offers. From Williamsport to Hagerstown, but a few miles, there is an excellent turnpike, and there he strikes a good railroad within two or three hours run of Chambersburg. Chambersburg is the borough capital of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad with the Franklin road, 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and 150 miles west of Philadelphia. It is connected by good turnpike roads with Baltimore, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and by railroad with Philadelphia, Harrisburg, etc. Here Gen. Jackson could destroy two extensive railroads connecting the east with the west, and having already disposed of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, he would thus seriously cripple the western connections of the eastern cities in Pennsylvania and New York. The country abounds in every article necessary for the sustenance of man and beast.

Gen. Jackson's Spoils.—At Front Royal the captured stores are reduced at $300,000 to $400,000. We also captured a large amount of arms. Among the latter are about 500 improved cavalry six-shooters, an article very much needed. We also took three pieces of artillery.

At Strasburg, 6 pieces of artillery. At Winchester 8,000 stand of arms, number of pieces of artillery, "together with the largest quantity of the best ammunition of all grades that I ever beheld. The medical stores captured are estimated by the druggists of this place to be worth at least $200,000.

Widchester Correspondent Lynchburg Virginian.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, June 3.—Our Northern papers are filled with accounts of Stonewall Jackson's victory. The whole North was wild with excitement and panic. Lincoln has issued orders to the Governors of the States for men for "the defence of the National Capital," and they, in turn, had issued the most inflammatory appeals to the people. The Governor of Massachusetts says,—

"Men of Massachusetts! the wily and hazardous horde of traitors to the people, to the government of our country, and to liberty, menace again the National Capital. They have attacked and routed Maj: Gen. Banks, and are advancing on Harper's Ferry, and are marching on Washington. The President calls on Massachusetts to rise once more for its rescue and defence. The whole active militia will be summoned by a general order, &c., &c."

The Governors of the other States had issued similar orders for their whole forces "to organize and proceed forthwith to Washington," and in the meantime all the *amateur* regiments—among them the famous New York Seventh—had been hurried on. The New York Herald calls it "The Second Grand Uprising of the People."

The Northern press were much excited over the news, and the N. Y. Herald said it "could only be regarded as a very unfortunate event." "The rebels," continues the Herald, "have doubtless received valuable military stores, to a considerable amount, at Front Royal, Strasburg and Winchester, and the extensive region conquered from the rebellion, and the successful labors therein of General Banks of the last three months in behalf of the Union are lost in this single overwhelming dash of the enemy."

The Herald says that "fears were uttered on every side, while denunciations of some of the powers that be in Washington were not at all so rare and unfrequent as they might have been."

The feeling in Baltimore on the news of the advance of Stonewall Jackson into Maryland was intense. The streets were crowded and the authorities feared an uprising of the secessionists. "Baltimore street," says a dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, "is crowded with excited people. The crowds are chasing obnoxious people (i. e. secessionists) and occasionally beating them. The people have just demanded the display of all stars and stripes from all the newspaper offices and public buildings. The demand was complied with, the News Sheet being the last to unfurl the flag to the breeze.

[illegible] is fearful, and prominent secessionists have disappeared from the streets."

A later dispatch says: "The excitement in Baltimore continues, and all who utter disloyal sentiments on the streets are knocked down." The feeling in Hagerstown was equally as excited. "A rebel newspaper has been destroyed and prominent secessionists punished very severely in all parts of the town."

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.

Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 5096.
Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

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ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanordell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

Dwelling House for Rent.

AT Mary's Garden, (seven miles from Fayetteville on the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road,) will be rented for the balance of the year. There is a very good vegetable garden planted by the last tenant; it is considered a very healthy place; there is good Water and all necessary out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of Col. J. H. Cook at Fayetteville, or of the subscriber at his plantation on Flat Swamp.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
May 27. 30*3t-pd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Robeson, at May Term, 1862, I will, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1862, expose to public sale, a slave named MITCHELL, at the Court House door, in the town of Lumberton, for Cash. Said slave is about forty-five years old, and has been confined for more than twelve months in the jail of Robeson as a runaway slave, and has not been reclaimed by his owner.

R. KING, Sheriff.
May 28, 1862. 30*6t

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having at May Term 1862, of Sampson County Court, taken Letters of Administration according to Law on the Estate of William Ashford, dec'd, hereby give general notice to all creditors of said Estate to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

THOS. ASHFORD, } Adm'rs.
BENJ. HARGROVE, }
May 19, 1862. 28*3t pd

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a note I executed by the undersigned about the middle of March last, for One Hundred Dollars, and payable to Lauchlin McKinnon, as the consideration has failed and I am determined not to pay it.

DANIEL T. NORTHAM.
Richmond Co., N. C., May 15, 1862. 28*3tpd

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20. 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 23. 11-1m*tf

Blank Warrants for sale.

To the Voters of North Carolina.

AS there have been several names of distinguished gentlemen brought before the public, as being suitable persons for our next Governor, I will add to the list the name of THO. D. MEARES, as being eminently qualified for that position; and his many friends would be pleased to see him occupy that position, believing he would fill it with honor to himself, and great usefulness to his State.

A VOTER.
May 30. 30-3tpd

To the Freemen of Cumberland County,

BY request, I again announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Should I be elected I can only promise as before to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL
May 31, 1862. 30-te

LOST!

A PLAIN BAND BRACELET, with the word "GINEVRA" engraved on the inside. The finder will please leave it at the Office of Dr. Haigh.

June 2. 30-2w

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of Company E, 8th Reg. N. C. Troops, are requested to meet me at Fayetteville on MONDAY, June 9th, to sign pay rolls for the collection of the balance of State Bounty, Thirty-five Dollars. I will be at McIver's depot, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th.

J. R. MURCHISON,
Capt. Comp'y E, 8th Reg.
May 31. 30 3tpd

The Subscriber is willing to go

as a substitute in the Confederate Army on receiving $1,000. Any person desiring to engage one will please leave word at the Store of A. G. Thornton, Person St.

May 29, 1862 30-2tpd

$75 REWARD.

ONE half of the above reward will be paid for the apprehension of my negro RACHEL, and the other half for proof to convict any one of harboring her. A description of her is as follows: She is a tolerably bright mulatto, of Indian descent, hair black and straight, and perhaps inclined to wave; she is somewhat crooked on the neck and shoulders; teeth not good; she is good sized and very intelligent, and would pass well for free; about 21 years old.

R. McDANIEL.
May 31, 1862. 30tf

On Consignment.

5000 LBS. SHEET IRON.
2000 lbs. Bi-Carb. Soda.
2000 lbs. Sal. Soda.
1 Colt's NAVY REPEATER.

For sale by R. M. ORRELL.
June 2. 30-1mpd

SALT! SALT!!

CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of SALT at my Store, a few doors above Liberty Point; will sell by the bushel or pound.

I wish to employ a few good hands to work in the Salt works on Topsail Sound, 11 miles from Wilmington.

P. J. HARRIS.
Fayetteville, May 29, 1862. 29-9tpd

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

75 HANDS to Cut and Cord Wood and boil SALT Being in the employ of the State making Salt, exempts from Military duty. Free negroes will be hired and paid promptly soldiers wages, and furnished rations, and should they fail to come up, I am authorized to impress them, and will do so immediately. Any one noticing this advertisement will confer a favor upon those wanting Salt, by explaining to and sending forward any hands, white or black. They must bring cooking utensils and bedding. Address or call on me at the office of T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington.

J. M. WORTH, State Salt Com'r.
May 28. 29-6t

Squadron "Partisan Rangers."

HAVING been authorized by the Secretary of War and Maj. Gen. Holmes to raise two companies of "Rangers" to act together under the command of the senior Captain, an opportunity is thus offered to those "not afraid of getting hurt" to enter this popular branch of the service. The Ranger service is authorized by act of Congress, and thus occupies the same legal ground with any portion of the army, with this difference, however, that the Partisan Act was passed subsequent to the Conscription Act, and in all cases where the two conflict the Ranger prevails. The Ranger furnishes his own horse, other equipments furnished by the Government. Forty cents a day paid for use of the horse, and his value, if killed in battle. If they furnish themselves with a shot-gun, $1 per month for the use of the same. Arms and munitions of war taken from the enemy belong to the company. As there is urgent present need of these companies in Eastern Carolina, and "picked" men are desired, the Colonels of the different militia regiments are requested to bring the matter immediately to the attention of their commands. Any person liable to conscript duty can join this service, receiving the same bounty, pay and rations as in the regular army. Persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, can communicate with Senior Capt. P. G. Evans, Greensborough, N. C.; Capt. J. M. Gallaway, Wentworth, Rockingham, N. C.; Lieut. George J. Moore, Goldsboro', N. C.; John L. Morehead, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. W. W. Avery, Morganton, N. C.; Lieut. I. W. Hughes, Goldsboro', N. C.

May 23. 28-1aw4w

Headquarters, Fort Fisher, May 23, 1862.
$120 REWARD.

DESERTED from Fort Fisher, on Confederate Point, on or about the 21st day of May, the following named privates belonging to Blocker's Artillery, viz:

1st. Jacob Matthews from Harnett Co., N. C., 5 feet 9 inches high, 22 years of age, dark hair, blue eyes, complexion fair.

2d. Owen Wheeler from Cumberland Co., N. C., 5 feet 8 inches high, 37 years of age, dark hair, blue eyes, complexion fair.

3d. John C. Wheeler from Cumberland Co., N. C., 5 feet 10½ inches high, 28 years of age, dark hair, gray eyes, complexion fair.

4th. Amos J. Wheeler from Cumberland Co., N. C., 6 feet high, 23 years of age, dark hair, blue eyes, complexion fair.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above named Deserters, or $30 for each, for their delivery to the nearest Military Camp or Post.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Capt. Comd'g Blocker's Artillery.
May 23. 28-5t

LOOK AT THIS!
THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
Fronting 300 feet and in the business portion of the Town,
contains more spacious and well ventilated Rooms than any Hotel in the State,

and my Patrons say my Condiments are very good for the times.

T. WADDILL, Proprietor.
May 20, 1862. 27y

EAGLE HOTEL,
Asheville, N. C.

THE Proprietor would respectfully call the attention of citizens of Eastern and Central North Carolina to this Hotel. Those desiring a healthy, pleasant and secure retreat, either from the heats of the summer or the incursions of a hostile foe, will find here everything they can desire. The climate of Buncombe is world-renowned, and its lofty mountains and narrow defiles render it safe from the incursions of the enemy.

The HOTEL is lately fitted up, the servants are experienced, and the Proprietor is acquainted with his business.

In connection with the HOTEL, there is a LIVERY STABLE, where HACKS, BUGGIES, SADDLES and HORSES can be obtained at a moment's notice.

All of the Stages have their office at this Hotel.

JAMES M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
May 20, 1862. 27-8tpd

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Agent by Maj. Gen'l T. H. Holmes, for the purpose of collecting all the private arms in my county, I appeal to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Cumberland, to bring them forward at the earliest moment possible. They are wanted to defend our homes.

I am instructed to purchase, beg, borrow or take.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.
April 14, 1862. 16tf

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office